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KING OF SPAIN.

THE Spaniards have at last chosen for themselves a king; the long interregnum, after having proved one of the leading reasons for, if not the actual cause of, the Franco-Prussian war, has terminated; and the throne, which has been vacant for upwards of two years, has now found an occupant, and, from all accounts, a not unworthy one. King Amadeus I. has been chosen by the Cortes from amongst several more or less promising candidates, by a large majority; and, despite the protest of the deposed Queen, he accepts the sceptre of the kingdom, with the full sanction and best wishes of the nation.

Looking to the analysis of the elections, it must be a matter equally for surprise and for regret that so much time should have elapsed since the expulsion of Isabella without any serious attempt being made to obtain for Spain an established Government. The subversion of the late dynasty let loose in Spain a number of rival factions; but until now no man knew how inherently weak each of these factions was. When the ex-Queen was compelled to fly across the Pyrenees, there were many who believed—and not without a show of reason—that the Duke of Montpensier had a reasonable chance of being raised to the vacant throne.

And yet now, after two years of intriguing, he only receives one-fifteenth of the votes in a Cortes specially convened for the election of a king. The Carlists, whom the Revolution had inspired with the most sanguine hopes, are now shown never to have had a chance from the beginning. The Republicans, in the first excitement of a success which they imagined was due to their own prowess, conceived that the expulsion of a sovereign was tantamount to the final extinction of monarchical institutions, and concluded that nothing remained but to complete and solidify the work they had so auspiciously begun. But if the recent voting affords any sure test, four out of every five of the representatives of the Spanish nation prefer a monarchy with all its



THE KING OF SPAIN.
(From a Photograph.)

faults to a republic with all its problematical blessings. The Spanish people are heartily tired of the anomalous position in which they have been so long placed, and now that a sovereign has been formally elected, and the claims of rival factions and candidates authoritatively disposed of, they will, it is to be hoped, cordially co-operate in support of the Prince whom they have invited to reign over them.

Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, who has thus been chosen King of Spain, is the third son of King Victor Emmanuel and his consort, the daughter of the late Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. The new King was born on May 30, 1845; consequently he is in his twenty-sixth year. He was

married in May, 1867, to the Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel and his consort, the Countess de Merode, both of whom are deceased, the former having died in 1864 and the latter in 1868. His Majesty has two sisters and one brother—the Princess Clotilde, married to Prince Napoleon; the Crown Prince of Italy, Prince Humbert, married to the Hereditary Princess of Savoy; and the Princess Mary, now Queen of Portugal. He is said to be a young man of spirit and intelligence, and accusation has been less free with his name than with some other members of the House of Savoy. The only reasonable objection might, indeed, have come from the subjects of King Victor Emmanuel. After the children of Prince Humbert, Prince Amadeus is the next heir to the throne, and Italy might find herself in an awkward predicament if all the direct heirs were to die, and the legal claimant were the King of Spain. It was to Prince Amadeus that Prim made the first offer, but it was not accepted at the time—the autumn of 1868; in the first place, because Amadeus was then her presumptive to the throne of Italy, and then because serious fears were at the time entertained about the possibility of the restoration of anything like order in Spain. After the lapse of two years, however, Prim has proved his capability to secure the latter, and as Italy is now re-assured by the birth of an heir apparent to the throne, all obstacles to the realisation of the King-maker's original scheme have been removed, with the results we have already stated.

We do not share the opinion of those who look upon the position accepted by the Italian Prince as "anything but a bed of roses." The strongest objection that the grandiloquent Castelar was able to urge against Amadeus was his alien nationality—a circumstance which, after all, only exposes Spain to such a humiliation as England and Belgium, and almost all the noblest and freest nations in the world, Spain herself not excepted, cheerfully submitted to at some time or other. Against the Prince, personally, even inexorable Republicanism had nothing to say; and that both he and his Duchess are by their personal qualities calculated to win the good-will of the Spanish nation is a point which no doubt need be entertained.



The Cryptogram.

By the Author of "The Dodge Club," &c.

CHAPTER XLI.



LONG illness was the immediate result of so much excitement, suffering, and grief. Gradually, however, Zillah struggled through it; and at last, under the genial sky of Southern Italy, she began to regain her usual health. The kindness of her friends was unflinching and incessant. Through this she was saved, and it was Obed's sister who brought her back from the clutches of fever and the jaws of death. She had as tender a heart as her brother, and had come to love as a sister or a daughter this poor, friendless, childlike girl, who had been thrown upon their hands in so extraordinary a manner. Brought up in that puritanical school which is perpetually on the look-out for "special providences," she regarded Zillah's arrival among them as the most marked special providence which she had ever known, and never ceased to affirm that something wonderful was destined to come of all this. Around this faithful, noble-hearted, puritanical dame, Zillah's affections twined themselves with something like filial tenderness, and she learned in the course of her illness to love that simple, straightforward, but high-souled woman, whose love she had already won. Hitherto she had associated the practice of chivalrous principles and the grand code of honour exclusively with lofty gentlemen like the Earl and her father, or with titled dames; now, however, she learned that here, in Obed Chute, there was as fine an instinct of honour, as delicate a sentiment of loyalty to friendship, as refined a spirit of knight-errantry, as strong a zeal to succour the weak and to become the champion of the oppressed, and as profound a loathing for all that is base and mean, as in either of those grand old gentlemen by whom her character had been moulded. Had Obed Chute been born an English lord his manners, might have had a finer polish, but no training known among the sons of men could have given him a truer appreciation of all that is noble and honourable and chivalrous. This man, whose life had been passed in what Zillah considered as "vulgar trade," seemed to her to have a nature as pure and as elevated as that of the Chevalier Bayard, that hero *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Obed, as has already been seen, had a weakness for Neapolitan life, and felt in his inmost soul that strange fascination which the city possesses. He had traversed every nook and corner of Naples, and had visited, with a strange mixture of enthusiasm and practical observation, all its environs. In the course of his wanderings he had fallen in with a party of his countrymen, all of whom were kindred spirits, and who hailed his advent among them with universal appreciation. Without in any way neglecting Zillah, he joined himself to these new friends, and accompanied them in many an excursion into the country about Naples—to Capua, to Cumæ, to Pæstum, and to many other places. To some of these places it was dangerous to go in these unsettled times; but this party laughed at dangers. They had acquired a good-natured contempt for Italians and Italian courage; and as each man, in spite of the Neapolitan laws, carried, American like, his revolver, they were accustomed to venture anywhere with the most careless ease, and the most profound indifference to any possible danger.

CHAPTER XLII.

ANOTHER REVELATION.

TIME passed on, and Zillah once more regained something like her old spring and elasticity; yet the sadness of her situation was in no way relaxed. In addition to the griefs of the past, there now arose the problem of the future. What was she to do? Was she to go on thus for ever with these kind friends? or was she to leave them? The subject was a painful and a perplexing one, and always brought before her the utter loneliness of her position with the most distressing distinctness. Generally she fought against such feelings, and tried to dismiss such thoughts, but it was difficult to drive them from her mind.

At length it happened that all her funds were exhausted, and she felt the need of a fresh supply. So she conferred with Obed Chute, and told him the name of her London bankers, after which he drew out a cheque for a hundred pounds, which she signed. The draft was then forwarded.

About three weeks after this, Obed came home one day with a very serious face. Zillah noticed it at once, and asked him anxiously if anything had happened.

"My poor child," said he, "I'm afraid that there is more trouble in store for you. I feared as much some time ago, but I had to wait to see if my fears were true."

Zillah regarded him fearfully, not knowing what to think of such an ominous beginning. Her heart told her that it had some reference to Hilda. Had he found out anything about her? Was she ill? Was she dying? These were her thoughts, but she dared not put them into words.

"I've kept this matter to myself till now," continued Obed, "but I do not intend to keep it from you any longer. I've spoken to sister about it, and she thinks that you'd better know it. At any rate," he added, "it isn't as bad as some things you've borne; only it comes on top of the rest, and seems to make them worse."

Zillah said not a word, but stood awaiting in fear this new blow.

"Your draft," said Obed, "has been returned."

"My draft returned?" said Zillah, in astonishment.

"What do you mean?"

"I will tell you all I know," said Obed. "There is villany at the bottom of this, as you will see. Your draft came back about ten days ago. I said nothing to you about it, but took it upon myself to write for explanations. Last evening I received this"—and he drew

a letter from his pocket. "I've meditated over it, and shown it to my sister, and we both think that there are depths to this dark plot against you which none of us as yet have even begun to fathom. I've also forwarded an account of this and a copy of this letter to the police at Marseilles, and to the police here, to assist them in their investigations. I'm afraid the police here won't do much, they're so upset by their panic about Garibaldi."

As Obed ended he handed the letter to Zillah, who opened it without a word, and read as follows:—

"London, September 10, 1859.

"Sir,—In answer to your favour of 7th instant, we beg leave to state that up to the 15th of June last we held stock and deposits from Miss Ella Lorton—i.e., consols, thirty thousand pounds (30,000.); also cash twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds ten shillings (1,275l. 10s.). On the 15th of June last the above-mentioned Miss Ella Lorton appeared in person, and, with her own cheque, drew out the cash balance. On the 17th June she came in person and withdrew the stock, in Consols, which she had deposited with us, amounting to thirty thousand pounds (30,000.) as aforesaid. That it was Miss Ella Lorton herself there is no doubt; for it was the same lady who deposited the funds, and who has sent cheques to us from time to time. The party you speak of, who sent the cheque from Naples, must be an impostor, and we recommend you to hand her over to the police."

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,
"TILTON AND BROWNE."

"Obed Chute, Esq."

On reading this Zillah fell back into a chair as though she had been shot, and sat looking at this fatal sheet with wild eyes and haggard face. Obed made an effort to cry for help, but it sounded like a groan. His sister came running in, and seeing Zillah's condition, she took her in her arms.

"Poor child! poor sweet child!" she cried. "It's too much! It's too much! She will die if this goes on."

But Zillah rapidly roused herself. It was no soft mood that was over her now; it was not a broken heart that was now threatening her. This letter seemed to throw a flood of light over her dark and mysterious persecution which in an instant put an end to all those tender longings after Hilda which had consumed her. Now her eyes flashed, and the colour which had left her cheeks flushed back again, mounting high with the full sweep of her indignant passion. She started to her feet, her hands clenched and her brows frowning darkly.

"You are right," she said to Obed, in a low, stern voice. "I am betrayed—and she—she alone has been my betrayer. She! my sister; the one who lived on my father's bounty; who was my companion in childhood; who shared my bed, who had all my love and trust—she has betrayed me! Ah, well!" she added, with a long sigh, "since it is so, it is best for me to know it. Do not be grieved, dear friends. Do not look so sadly and so tenderly at me. I know your loving hearts. You, at least, do not look as though you believed me to be an impostor."

And she held out her hands to the brother and sister. Obed took that little hand which she extended, and pressed it reverently to his lips.

"Sit down, my poor child," said Miss Chute, tenderly. "You are excited. Try to be calm, if you can."

"I am calm, and I will be calm," said Zillah, faintly.

"Come," said Obed. "We will talk no more about it now. To-morrow, or next day, or next week, we will talk about it. You must rest. You must drive out, or sail out, or do something. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll order the yacht and take you to Salerno."

Zillah looked at him with a faint smile, appreciating his well-meant reference to that famous town, and Obed left her with his sister.

A week passed, and Zillah was not allowed to speak of this subject. But all the time she was utterly oppressed by a sense of her utterly desperate situation. As long as she had believed herself rich she had not felt herself altogether helpless; but now!—now she found herself a pauper, alone in the wide world, a dependent on the kindness of these noble-hearted friends. What could she do? This could not go on for ever. What could she do—she, a girl without resources? How could she ever support herself? What would become of her?

Could she go back to that home from which she had fled? Never! That thought came once, and was instantly scouted as impossible. Sooner than do that she would die of starvation. What, then, could she do? Live on

as a burden to these kind friends? Alas! how could she? She thought wildly of being a governess; but what could she teach?—she who had idled away nearly all her life. Then she thought of trying to get back her money from those who had robbed her. But how could this be done?

For to do this, it would be necessary to obtain the help of Obed Chute; and, in that case, she would have to tell him all. And could she do this? Could she reveal to another the secret sorrow of her life? Could she tell him about their fatal marriage; about the Earl; about Guy's letter, and her flight from home? No; these things were too sacred to be divulged to any one, and the very idea of making them known was intolerable. But if she began to seek after Hilda it would be necessary to tell her true name, at least to Obed Chute, and all about her, a thing which would involve the disclosure of all her secret. It could not be done. Hilda had betrayed her, sought out her life, and robbed her—of this there no longer remained any doubt; and she was helpless; she could neither seek after her rights, nor endeavour to obtain redress for her wrongs.

At length she had a conversation with Obed Chute about her draft. She told him that when she first went to Tenby her sister had persuaded her to withdraw all her money from her former bankers and deposit it with Messrs. Tilton and Browne. Hilda herself had gone to London to have it done. She told Obed that they were living in seclusion, that Hilda had charge of the finances and drew all the cheques. Of course Messrs. Tilton and Browne had been led to believe that she was the Ella Lorton who had deposited the money. In this way it was easy for her, after getting her sister out of the way, to obtain the money herself.

As soon as Obed Chute heard this he was silent for a long time.

"My poor child," said he at last, in tones full of pity, "you could not imagine once what motive this Hilda could have for betraying you. Here you have motive enough. It is a very coarse one; but yet men have been betraying one another for less than this since the world began. There was once a certain Judas who carried out a plan of betrayal for a far smaller figure. But tell me. Have you never associated Gualtier and Hilda in your thoughts as partners in this plot?"

"I see now that they must have been," said Zillah.

"I can believe nothing else."

"You have said that Gualtier was in attendance on you for years?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever notice anything like friendship between these two?"

"She always seemed to hold herself so far above him that I do not see how they could have had any understanding."

"Did he seem to speak to her more than to you?"

"Not at all. I never noticed it. He accompanied her to London, though, when she went about the money."

"That looks like confidence. And then she sent him to take you to Naples to put you out of the way."

Zillah sighed.

"Tell me. Do you think she could have loved Gualtier?"

"It seems absurd. Anything like love between those two is impossible."

"It's my full and firm conviction," said Obed Chute, after deep thought, "that this Gualtier gained your friend's affections, and he has been the prime mover in this. Both of them must be deep ones, though. Yet I fancy she is only a tool in his hands. Women will do anything for love. She has sacrificed you to him. It isn't so bad a case as it first looked."

"Not so bad!" said Zillah, in wonder. "What is worse than to betray a friend?"

"When a woman betrays a friend for the sake of a lover she only does what women have been engaged in doing ever since the world began. This Gualtier has betrayed you both—first by winning your friend's love, and then by using her against you. And that is the smart game which he has played so well as to net the handsome figure of 30,000l. sterling, beside that balance of 1,200l. and upwards."

Such was Obed Chute's idea, and Zillah accepted it as the only true solution. Any other solution would force her to believe that Hilda had been a hypocrite all her life—that her devotion was a sham, and her love a mockery. Such a thing appeared incredible, and it seemed far more natural to her that Hilda had acted from some mad impulse of love in obedience to the strong temptation held out by a lover. Yes, she thought, she had placed herself in his power, and did whatever he told her, without thinking of the consequences. The plot, then, must be all Gualtier's. Hilda herself never, never, never could have formed such a plan against one who loved her! She could not have known what she was doing. She could not have deliberately sold her life and robbed her. So Zillah tried to think; but, amidst these thoughts, there arose the memory of that letter from Naples—that picture of the voyage, every word of which showed such cruel ingenuity, and such remorseless perversity in deceiving. Love may do much, and tempt to much, she thought; but, after all, could such a letter have emanated from any one whose heart was not utterly and wholly bad and corrupt? All this was terrible to Zillah.

"If I could but redress your wrongs," said Obed, one day; "if you would only give me permission, I would start to-morrow for England, and I would track this pair till I compelled them to disgorge their plunder, and one of them, at least, should make acquaintance with the prison hulks or Botany Bay. But you will not let me," he added, reproachfully.

Zillah looked at him imploringly.

"I have a secret," said she, "a secret which I dare not divulge. It involves others. I have sacrificed every thing for this. I cannot mention it even to you. And now all is lost, and I have nothing. There is no help for it, none." She seemed to be speaking to herself. "For then," she continued, "if they were hunted down, names would come out, and then all would be known. And rather than have all known"—her voice grew higher and sterner as she spoke, expressing a desperate resolve—

"rather than have all known, I would die—yes, by a death as terrible as that which stared me in the face when I was drifting in the schooner!"

Obed Chute looked at her. Pity was on his face. He held out his hand and took hers.

"It shall not be known," said he. "Keep your secret. The time will come some day when you will be righted. Trust in God, my child."

The time passed on, but Zillah was now a prey to this new trouble. How could she live? She was penniless. Could she consent to remain thus a burden on kind friends like these? These thoughts agitated her incessantly, preying upon her mind, and never leaving her by night or by day. She was helpless. How could she live? By what means could she hope to get a living?

Her friends saw her melancholy, but attributed it all to the sorrows through which she had passed. Obed Chute thought the best cure was perpetual distraction. So he busied himself with arranging a never-ending series of expeditions to all the charming environs of Naples. Pompeii and Herculaneum opened before them the wonders of the ancient world. Vesuvius was scaled, and its crater revealed its awful depths. Baiae, Misenum, and Puzzuoli were explored. Pestum showed them its eternal temples. They lingered on the beach at Salerno. They stood where never-ending spring abides, and never-withering flowers, in the vale of Sorrento—the fairest spot on earth; best representative of a lost Paradise. They sailed over every part of that glorious bay, where earth and air and sea all combine to bring into one spot all that this world contains of beauty and sublimity, of joyousness and loveliness, of radiance and of delight. Yet still, in spite of all this, the dull weight of melancholy could not be removed, and never ceased to weigh her down.

At length Zillah could control her feelings no longer. One day, softened by the tender sympathy and watchful anxiety of these loving friends, she yielded to the generous promptings of her heart and told them her trouble.

"I am penniless," she said, as she concluded her confession. "You are too generous, and it is your very generosity that makes it bitter for me to be a mere dependent. You are so generous that I will ask you to get me something to do. I know you will. There, I have told you all, and I feel happier already."

As she ended, a smile passed over the face of Obed Chute and his sister. The relief which they felt was infinite. And this was all!

"My child," said Obed Chute, tenderly, "there are twenty different things that I can say, each of which would put you perfectly at ease. I will content myself, however, with merely one or two brief remarks. In the first place allow me to state that you are not penniless. Do you think that you are going to lose all your property? No, no! I will get it back some day. So dismiss your fears, and dry your tears, as the hymn-book says. Moreover, in the second place, you speak of being a dependent and a burden. I can hardly trust myself to speak in reply to that. I will leave that to sister. For my own part I will merely say that you are our sunshine—you make our family circle bright as gold. To lose you, my child, would be—well, I won't say what, only when you leave us you may leave an order at the nearest stone-cutter's for a tombstone for Obed Chute."

He smiled as he spoke—his great rugged features all irradiated by a glow of enthusiasm and of happiness.

"But I feel so dependent—such a burden," pleaded Zillah.

"If that is the case," said Obed Chute, "then your feelings shall be consulted. I will employ you. You shall have an honourable position. Among us Americans the best ladies in the land become teachers. President Fillmore's daughter taught a school in New England. It is my purpose now to engage you as governess."

"As governess?"

"Yes, for my children."

"But I don't know anything."

"I don't care—I'm going to engage you as governess all the same. Sister teaches them the rudiments. What I want you to teach them is music."

"Music? I'm such a wretched player."

"You play well enough for me—well enough to teach them; and the beauty of it is, even if you don't play well now, you soon will. Doesn't Franklin or somebody say that one learns by teaching?"

Zillah's face spoke unutterable gratitude.

"This," said Obed Chute, "is purely a business transaction. I'll only give you the usual payment—say eighty pounds a year and found."

"And—what?"

"Found—that is, board, you know, and clothing, of course, also. Is it a bargain?"

"Oh, my best friend! how can I thank you? What can I say?"

"Say! why, call me again your 'best friend'; that is all the thanks I want."

So the engagement was made, and Zillah became a music-teacher.

(To be continued.)

WAKING.

By NELLY MACKAY HUTCHINSON.

IT is all coming, my heart, it is all coming; The brilliant and beautiful dawn, the bee's soft humming,

The flicker and float of the leaves In gleam and in shadow,

The flutter of birds round the eaves, The songs in the meadow.

So comes our spring, little girl, true and sunny,

When I sip love's delights as the bee sips honey.

Isn't it dreaming, my heart, are you not dreaming?

This spring coming into my life, sure it is but seeming!

And May slips away into June,

June into September,

Then bird-notes grow few, out of tune,

And so—blank December!

Not thus our spring, little girl; endless its glory:

Ah! cannot you feel how I thrill with the story?

"Jeannette and Jeannot."

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Author of "My Enemy's Daughter," "The Waterdale Neighbours," &c.

PART I.

"VA," whispered Will, in a low, calm tone, "I want to say a word to you—just a word or two."

She looked up with a *distrust* and absent sort of expression; but when he repeated what he had said she took his arm, and they crossed the room, and came into a large ante-chamber or hall, opening upon a garden, in which two or three couples were already pacing, and which was used as a sort of refrigerating place by heated dancers during the night. Here Will had a chance of saying, unheard by all save Eva, what he wished to say.

"Eva, you don't care about me? You don't love me any more. I don't think now that you ever did. I see it all to-night, and I don't want to thrust myself on you. I don't believe any fellow has a right to insist on a girl's loving him just because he loves her, and I don't blame you. Eva—you are romantic and all that—I don't suppose you can help yourself; and so good-bye, and God bless you."

Eva looked up quite startled. Surely this was what she had a right to expect, and yet it seemed to come on her with a shock of surprise.

"Will, I don't understand you. What have I done?"

"Done! Nothing, Eva, except that you love him, and you don't love me."

"Him! Whom?" She assumed at once a look of wonder, and anger, and innocence.

"Don't, Eva—don't try on a kind of deceit which is new to you, and doesn't become you."

"You are polite and kind indeed, Will—Mr. Hepworth, I mean—very polite, in accusing me of deceit." She grew red, and was evidently doing her best to be angry. A quarrel would just then have been very timely, and would have relieved her conscience a good deal. She longed to persuade herself that Will had offended her and treated her badly.

He saw her object, and he only shook his head sadly.

"No, Eva," he said, "we shall not quarrel. I don't mean to say anything rude or harsh; indeed, it would not be worth our while having any hard words now. Quarrels are for lovers, Eva, not for me and you. I haven't anything more to say, and so good-bye."

The girl had her head bent down. When she looked up again William Hepworth was no longer near. So trivial are often the first impulses of most of us on the gravest occasions that the sensation which instantly flashed up in Eva Tresilian's breast was one of anger at Will's rudeness in leaving her there alone—not his leaving her as a lover, and renouncing any claim to her affections, but simply his walking out of that room, and going away without even giving her his arm to conduct her back to the room they had just quitted. "Captain Dartwell would not have been guilty of such rudeness," the girl thought, and petulant tears started to her eyes.

At that moment came Captain Dartwell himself in quest of her. He gave her his arm, and they walked up and down the cool, shaded alley half several times, and Eva forgot all about Will Hepworth. They talked of Dartwell's imminent departure, of the possibilities of the campaign, of the chances that they two might never meet again; he spoke gravely, she sadly; they talked sentimental talk—almost, indeed, lovers' talk—but still nothing was said of love. Dartwell did not approach any declaration of the kind. Eva expected every moment that the declaration—the proposal which she believed inevitable, for which she had given up, in anticipation, everything—was coming at last; and it never came. This was a cruel parting, their farewell interview. They would probably never be alone again before his departure. He knew and she knew that both alike understood this to be their adieu scene, and he never said a word of love. Nay, as if he wished to free himself distinctly from any possible obligation, he took occasion to say, when speaking with careless gloom of the prospects of the war:—

"You see, Miss Tresilian, I have one great advantage over many of our fellows. If I should drop, it really doesn't much matter. Nobody will care much. As the younger son, I am not much of an object of interest to my father; and as I am not a marrying man, nothing that happens to me will break any lady's heart. If it were your friend Mr. Hepworth, now, everybody would feel concerned because of the girl he left behind him. But I can live in without any such sense of responsibility, and draw fire from the Russians without the slightest compunction."

Poor Eva! She could hardly keep from bursting into tears. The farewell interview was over, and this was how it ended! They left the hall almost immediately after these words were spoken, and returned to the crowded room. Their absence had been noticed; their return created a sort of small sensation. As they came in—Eva leaning on Captain Dartwell's arm, her eyes downcast, her cheeks flushed, her lips quivering—everybody, certainly every woman, in the room mentally said, "He has proposed for her, and she has accepted him, of course." And several wondered whether they would be married before he went to the Crimea, and whether, if so, she would go there with him.

One of her closest friends, Annie Prestwich, contrived to get a seat beside Eva presently, and, in the lowest and softest of whispers, asked,

"May I not congratulate you, Eva dear?"

Eva turned a sad, wild, wondering look upon her, and could make no reply, and Annie withdrew, bewildered.

That was a miserable night to Eva. She tossed and turned, restless and hopeless, in her bed; and only fell asleep for an hour or two as morning drew near, to awake with a start to the consciousness that she had played after her love and her hopes on one stake deliberately, and had lost.

Gradually the truth became known through the town. Captain Dartwell had gone, actually gone, from the place,

had sailed for Malta on his way to the Crimea, and had never proposed—had evidently never meant to propose—for Eva Tresilian. Eva's father and mother stormed a good deal at first; but a little of calm, and explanation from Eva herself dispelled all hope or thought of any further satisfaction. She had not been deceived, she had only deceived herself. Dartwell had never made love to her—never spoke one word of love to her. In truth, the experienced dragon never meant to commit himself, and never did. Let us do him justice—he intended no particular harm. He had beguiled a time that might have been dull by flirting with the prettiest and brightest girl he could find. He did this everywhere and always. Each flirtation came to its end in due course; finished as a ball or a game of billiards must finish. He supposed this was quite understood on both sides, and did not imagine that the end of the game brought any profounder regrets to the other player than it did to himself. Let it be owned, too, that in this he was generally right. The regulation coquette of an English garrison town has a heart which is about as susceptible of the keen and genuine pang of love as the whalebone of her stays.

But with Eva the case was sadly different. She began to wither. Love, and disappointment, and shame, and grief were literally consuming her. She bitterly reproached herself for her blindness, and for her cruelty to Will Hepworth; and her grief was none the less profound and piercing because with every day she began more and more to understand how factitious, illusory, and unreal had been the feeling which had led her to sacrifice so much for one who could make her no return. Poor little romantic, self-deluding creature, she never had really loved Dartwell at all, but only an eidolon, a hero of her own creation. She had given up all, and got nothing in exchange. So she was pining visibly, and the doctors at last said she must be taken away, quite away, from the air and the associations of the place for a long time; and her parents took her away accordingly.

Where all this time was Will Hepworth? He had left the scene of his love and his disappointment the very day after his parting with Eva, and he was travelling resolutely over Europe and Asia, determined that he would never return home until he could bring a sound, healthy heart with him, free of hopeless love, and cured of disappointment. Two years had passed over, and he was at Cairo, after long wandering by the Nile. He had shunned English papers, for the most part, during his exile; but now, at Shepherd's Hotel, he took up an old number of the *Times* and read of the famous attack, frustrated in the first instance, on the Redan, and saw that among the officers who were killed there was the Honourable Captain Rupert Dartwell, younger son of the Earl of Strongbow.

He laid down the paper, deeply moved.

"Poor Eva! he thought. "She is a widow now."

Somebody had written to him soon after his leaving home that Eva was just about to be married to Dartwell, and he rushed away wildly into Hungary, giving no address and writing no letters; and he took it for granted that the marriage was an accomplished fact, and asked and heard no more about it.

"Poor Eva—poor dear girl! I am very, very sorry for her loss. Good God, how I did love that girl once!"

More wandering, and then, believing himself heart-whole, he resolved to go home. He passed through Italy and Switzerland, and paused for a day or two at dear, delightful Interlachen. And lo! as he stood on the lawn of one of the great hotels he saw Eva Tresilian, dressed in deep mourning, pass by, leaning on her father's arm. She was very pale, but very beautiful; and, alas for our heart-whole friend, all the old passion came rushing and throbbing within him again, and he knew that she was still madly in love with her, and that his long pilgrimage had been made in vain!

Perhaps he would even now have avoided her, though he saw her in her grief. But she saw him. Her father had left her and entered the hotel, and she looked round and recognised Will Hepworth, and came up to him with flushing face and timid, tearful eyes; and there were greetings, at once affectionate and constrained, tender and embarrassed.

"I am very sorry to see you in mourning, Eva," said the young man—he would only call her Eva—"and I know the cause, and indeed, indeed, I grieved over it."

"Yes, Will. She was always very fond of you."

"She, Eva? Who?"

"Oh, I thought you knew! My poor dear mother."

She died at Nice six months ago. She is happy now."

And Eva's eyes filled with tears. She was not happy.

"I thought," stammered Will, very awkwardly—"I thought you were in mourning for him—for Captain Dartwell, of course."

"Oh no. I had not seen poor Captain Dartwell for nearly two years. I am very sorry for him. It was a sad thing that he should be cut off so prematurely. He had much about him that was manly; but I never thought of going into mourning for him. I had my own grief and loss to occupy me."

"Your own grief and loss! Why, Eva, I always thought—Good Heavens! are you not married?"

Eva gave a sad smile.

"No, I am not married. Did you really suppose I was married to Captain Dartwell? Indeed no. To do him justice I must say that he never asked me. No. I deluded myself, and made a fool of myself, and I behaved very shamefully to you, and I was rightly punished. Captain Dartwell never cared about me, and, indeed, I very soon came to know that I never in my heart truly cared about him. So let that pass. I sinned, and have suffered. And now about yourself? I hope—oh, indeed I do—that you are happy, and that you are married!"

"Need I give Will Hepworth's answer? If there is any reader alive so dull as not to know that the story ended happily for these two, and how it ended, then I can only say that to such dull reader I shall not condescend to offer any further explanation."

Perhaps the longest "spell" of married bliss on record is that of Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Battelle, of Newport, Washington County, Ohio, who had their "pearl wedding" a few days since, having been married for seventy years.

REPORTS OF LECTURES, MEETINGS, &c., FOR LADIES.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON LECTURES.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S NINTH LECTURE.

THE ninth of his course was delivered by Professor Huxley on Wednesday morning, last week, to a numerous audience of ladies. Having pointed out in his previous lecture some of the effects which would ensue with regard to the temperature of the earth in the event of its axis coinciding with a prolonged radius of the sun, or being perpendicular to a prolonged radius of the sun, instead of being, as it is, in an intermediary position, the lecturer now proceeded to discuss some other phases of the same subject. He reminded his audience of what he had previously demonstrated, that if the sun and the earth had no motion relating to each other, and if the earth were all solid and did not rotate upon its axis, the hemisphere which happened to be turned towards the sun would be intensely hot in the middle, and cooler towards the circumference. Great changes in the climatic condition of our planet must take place also if it did not perform its annual course in addition to its diurnal revolutions.

The earth moves round the sun somewhat as a stone moves round the hand in a sling. It moves round, in the space of 365½ days, in a path nearly circular, at a distance of the earth from the sun is about 90 millions of miles, and the maximum distance about 93 millions. That is a difference of about three millions of miles, but even that difference in such a vast space is almost imperceptible, in so far as it affects the circular outline of the orbit. While the earth moves round the sun the positions of its axis remain the same. The positions of the earth's axis in all parts of its orbit are parallel to one another; and the pole which is at one time directed towards the sun is at another time directed away from it, and the result is that in the course of the year every part of the earth's surface undergoes a certain degree of change in relation to the sun.

The climate of any place on the earth's surface is determined primarily by the lengths of the days and nights and by the relative duration of the seasons, while these again depend upon the place. In a second manner the climate of any place is determined by the nature of the land, whether it be water or dry land. A large proportion of the surface of the globe is dry land. Land heats much more rapidly and cools much more rapidly than water. Water takes up heat slowly and cools slowly. Therefore, on a great land surface there would be a much more rigorous climate—hotter in summer and colder in winter—than on a small surface of land. That is the reason why it actually happens on our globe that all the most rigorous climates are in the midst of great masses of land, and all the mildest in the vicinity of great masses of water; although, of course, the law is subject to certain modifying circumstances.

Climate is also determined by the height of the land. Above the lower strata of the atmosphere which surrounds the earth the temperature of the air is very rapidly cooled, and consequently their climate is exceedingly rigorous. It may be said in a general way, and upon a rough calculation, that, taking any given average of temperature at the surface of the sea, the temperature of the air diminishes by elevation at the rate of about 1° in 300ft. Supposing we take the average temperature of London at 50° all the year round. The freezing point is 32°, the difference between them is 18, and that multiplied by 300 gives 5,400ft. as the snow line, or the elevation at which, upon the basis assumed, the temperature would all the year round be at freezing point. As a matter of fact the snow level of our island is below that elevation. There are other circumstances to be taken into consideration as determining the climate, such as currents of air and currents of water, and various modifying circumstances more or less dependent on local conditions. But in every part of the world there is a certain height at which snow would lie all the year round if there was land rising to that height. That height is the level of the "perpetual snow line." With regard to currents in the air, these modify climate by transporting heat and watery vapours from one place to another. They are caused, as formerly shown, by the unequal distribution of heat in different parts of the globe. Over a large part of the surface the winds are constant in their direction. Such are the "trade winds," as they are called. Currents in the sea transport heat from one place to another, and are caused partly by the unequal heating of the sea, partly by the winds; and these currents, as in the case of the winds, are to a large extent constant in their direction.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S TENTH LECTURE.

In his tenth lecture, on Saturday morning, Professor Huxley proceeded to consider the conditions which influence the climate of Britain, and to notice some of the characteristics of its living population in relation to that of the adjoining continent. The chief source of the heat and light that are essential to the life of plants and animals is of course the sun. The medium through which the heat and light are distributed is the air. But the air, although the chief, is not the only agent concerned in effecting this distribution. The watery vapours which the air contains are no less active. The rivers and ocean currents also are constantly at work in equalising the temperature. The influence of all rivers put together is quite insignificant as compared with that exercised by the great ocean currents in determining the climates of different parts of the globe. By far the greater portion of the globe is covered with water, which occupies three-fifths of the surface as compared with two-fifths occupied by the land. That great mass of fluid is subject to the same laws as fluids generally. Consequently, any parts of the mass which are heated will be lighter than portions that are at a lower temperature, and there will be a tendency in the lighter parts to rise to the surface, with a corresponding tendency in the heavier or denser portions to sink. The same sort of interchange takes place in this case as was formerly described in the case of the atmosphere. There is the same tendency to the creation of currents between regions of different temperatures. There is a constant interchange going on, in a general way, between the polar regions on the one hand, and the equatorial regions on the other hand, but it is subject to various modifying circumstances. It is greatly modified by the formation of the land and the action of the prevailing winds. A current of air constantly travelling month after month, over a given area of the surface of the sea must tend to brush the water along with it; and hence there are ocean currents which accord in their direction with those of the trade winds. We have a different way, however, of describing the winds and the ocean currents with reference to their direction. We designate a wind according to the quarter from which it blows, whereas we name an ocean current according to the quarter towards which it flows. A

wind blowing from the east, for instance, we call an easterly wind, while an ocean current flowing in the same direction is spoken of as a westerly current. The practice has somehow arisen, and we must accept it.

With regard to the direction and influence of these currents Professor Huxley pointed out that in the equatorial regions there is, speaking broadly, a current setting from east to west across the Atlantic—that this westerly current, if it had free play—if there were no land in the equatorial region to obstruct its course—would pass on between the two Americas and join the great westerly current of the Pacific; and that thus we should have a great westerly current continuously circulating round the equatorial region. But a great barrier interposes itself in the Isthmus of Panama, by which the continuity of the current is broken. Thus arrested in its course it is obliged to take a peculiar direction. The greater part, sweeping into the Gulf of Mexico, is obliged to double round the peninsula of Florida, passing out between Florida and the island of Cuba, and thence streaming away northward. All this volume of oceanic water is necessarily at the average temperature of the equatorial regions—say from 80° to 82°—and it acquires additional heat in the comparatively shallow basin of the Caribbean Gulf. After passing out from the comparatively narrow strait between Florida and Cuba, what becomes of it? One might imagine it would go along the coast of North America, and eventually take its course to the polar region. But it is not so, and it is certainly not the mind that by a law of nature all masses of matter retain the motion or momentum they have acquired until that motion or momentum is destroyed by other force. This equatorial water is rotating at the same rate as the rest of the earth in the equatorial regions, and is, consequently, travelling at a velocity which is very much greater than that of more northerly parts of the world. The course of the current is checked and diverted in the Caribbean Gulf, but it still retains a certain amount of its previous velocity; and, after passing out between Florida and Cuba, instead of passing along the coast of North America, it takes a north-easterly direction, passing across the Atlantic, and eventually striking upon the shores of our island. Thence it moves onwards to the northern part of Europe, touching upon the shores of Norway, and even making itself felt as far as Spitzbergen. The result is, that the average temperature of our island of Great Britain is considerably warmer than that of the western coast of Norway, is greatly warmer than that of any other part of the world in the same latitude—a result which it can hardly be doubted we owe mainly to the Isthmus of Panama. It may be remembered that during the American war our transatlantic cousins threatened to cut that isthmus if we did not behave ourselves better; and there was meaning in the threat; for there can be no doubt that if some great excavation had been made to remove that barrier, and allow the great westerly current to sweep into the Pacific, without coming to us, our climate would be as severe as that of corresponding latitudes in North America and Canada—some allowance being made of course for our insular position. The climate of London, for instance, would correspond, according to latitude, with that of Labrador and the most northern colonies of the Canadian Dominion. These geographical conditions of climate, therefore, are of the greatest importance in their bearing upon our climate, and consequently upon the organic life of our island. Animal and vegetable life can be maintained only within certain limits of temperature and moisture; hence, the climate of Britain is one of the leading conditions of the existence of its living population.

One of the most important of the conditions which determine the climate of a locality is elevation. There is in all countries a certain degree of elevation beyond which organic life cannot exist. Striking illustrations of the gradual decay and ultimate extinction of vegetable life by increasing elevation may be seen among the Alps; and the same thing on a diminished scale may be observed in the highlands of our own country, as in Wales and in Scotland. The first of the conditions which determine our climate is latitude; the second is the modifying influence of our insular position; the third is the effect of elevation; and the fourth is elevation, by which all the other conditions are modified. The average climate of the basin of the Thames, for example, is exceedingly mild, but it may be modified to any extent by simply elevating the land; and we have seen that, in addition to the modifying influence of insular position, it may be modified by the physical condition of regions thousands of miles away, as in the case of the Isthmus of Panama; or it might be affected by changes taking place between Greenland and the coast of America. Consider what changes of physical geography might cause the average temperature of Britain to fall 10° or 20°, or to rise to a like extent. At the present moment there is a great mass of land lying to our north-west which interposes a very considerable obstacle in the way of currents sweeping down towards us from that quarter. Supposing the Gulf Stream were abolished, and that the cold currents of the north had free access to the British Islands—here we have two causes by which the average temperature of Britain all the year round might be reduced as low as that of Labrador. Suppose another change. Suppose that the whole of Greenland were swept away, or that it were more elevated; that snow lay upon it to a much greater extent than now, and that the whole of the North Sea became, as the sea in the corresponding part of the Arctic Ocean is now, a vast field of icebergs, there would be no limit to the lowering of the temperature of Britain, and that without the slightest change of physical geography within the distance of thousands of miles. Suppose, on the other hand, a contrary state of matters. Let us not only put the Isthmus of Panama back into its place, but extend the equatorial land of South America a little farther eastward, and let us at the same time cause a narrow strait to stretch across, as the north-western part of North America does, until it reaches even Greenland. You have thus a complete barrier of relatively low land cutting off the whole of the northern sea from the arctic currents. The North Sea becomes practically a closed lake, shut off completely from the whole of the arctic currents, and exposed to the greatest possible warming influence of the currents from the equator. So that there would be a great warming of the water from the equator sweeping round the shores of this great inland sea, and nobody could say what would be the limits to the rise of temperature under these circumstances. The average temperature might be as much heightened in this case, as in the other cases it might be lowered. Such changes are actually taking place now as they have taken place in former days. Sir Charles Lyell has laid great stress upon them, and we do not even at this moment quite properly appreciate the mag-

nitude of the effect which such changes are calculated to produce.

After noticing some of the other modifying conditions of climate, such as the different kinds of soil in different localities, Professor Huxley observed that he could see no sort of reason why, in the nature of things, the basin of the Thames should not possess a special set of plants and animals peculiar to itself, as well as any other part of the world, such as Australia, in which there exists a group of animals like of which is not to be found anywhere else. As a matter of fact we have no such special group, and this matter of fact is very important when we come to consider the position which Britain occupies in relation to the rest of the world. As a matter of fact there is not a single plant or animal yet discovered in the British Islands which is not of the same nature or kind or species as some plant or animal to be found on the Eurasian Continent. There has been a doubt raised about the red grouse, but even of that species of animal it appears that a corresponding or similar form is to be found in Norway. In short, the forms of life existing in Britain are traceable generally over the whole continent of Europe and Asia. They are to be found even in the islands of Japan. A great many forms of life exist there which we do not find in our own island, but there are species common to both. In central Europe you find essentially the same species. In southern Europe there are creatures which do not belong to our island, but there are species similar to those we possess in Britain. Even if we extend our travels as far as northern India we shall find similar forms of life. The fact, therefore, that the native animals of Britain are all found on the Eurasian Continent is a very singular one, when we come to consider that we are separated by about twenty miles of sea from any part of that continent. There are only two alternatives possible—either there has been some means by which these living creatures passed from England to Europe or from Europe to England, or those which inhabit our part of the world must have been created separately or distinctly from those found in Europe, and also in Asia. The second alternative, a distinct creation of animal life peculiar to Britain, need hardly be considered; and the only question seems to be how the species of animals found in our island can have passed over from the one side of the Channel to the other. Some of them, including, of course, birds, may readily have reached us by migration, but it is impossible that all should have done so under the present geographical conditions. Take, for example, the case of an animal now pretty nearly extinct—the badger—common to Britain and the Continent. The badger is by no means fond of swimming, and is not likely to have crossed over by any ordinary agency—even by an enterprising savage. How, then, did the badger get over? A good many other animals are in the same position. How in the world did the moles get over? It would be preposterous to suppose that the moles came over of themselves, and we can hardly suppose that even an enterprising savage would have brought them over on purpose. The solution of the problem must be sought for in important geographical changes which have taken place in ages past, and which we shall have to consider afterwards. So much for the animal and plant population, so to speak, of Britain. We turn now to the human population.

The human inhabitants of Britain have the same physical and linguistic characters as the people of the adjacent parts of the Eurasian Continent, and it is of course quite possible that Britain was peopled with men by migration under the present geographical conditions. It is not likely that the migration came from the north, as the only land on that side is Iceland, which remained without population until long after Britain was peopled, and instead of affording Britain a population, received one from it. It was peopled, in the first place, by Irish monks, and secondly by Northmen. The obvious suggestion, from a consideration of geographical conditions, is that the population of Great Britain came from the adjacent parts of the Eurasian Continent, from Scandinavia, France, North Germany, or Norway. Let us adopt this hypothesis provisionally, and see how far the populations of this and that correspond. We shall find they do so, with one exception. The exception is the Laps of northern Russia—a very short, yellowish-skinned people, with black, lank hair, and fierce eyes—a people that does not correspond with the population of Britain. It is different, however, from the other distinct peoples who inhabit the Continent of Europe, and a dark, of which the Scandinavian and the Spaniard are marked types. Representatives of these types have existed in Britain from the earliest periods of history in substantially the same distribution as at present—a predominant fair population in certain parts, and a predominant dark population in certain other parts. The inference from a consideration of all the circumstances is, that at the earliest period recorded in history the animal population of Britain was as it is now, and that the human population lacked only the Roman and Teutonic elements.

PROFESSOR GUTHRIE'S EIGHTH LECTURE.

Professor Guthrie delivered the eighth of his course on the Friday morning, when, following up the observations in his previous lecture on radiant heat, he proceeded to show that those substances which transmit radiant heat with little loss, and are therefore highly diathermanous, resist the passage of heat by conduction, and *vice versa*. Thus metals are athermanous, and good conductors; so is water. Bisulphate of carbon is diathermanous, and a bad conductor; iodine is diathermanous, and a bad conductor; and so on. Heat is produced in various ways. The most important source of heat is of course the sun. Then there is heat produced by friction; there is the heat of chemical actions; there is the heat of the heat of plants and animals; and there are many familiar instances of heat produced by friction. Phosphorus takes fire at a certain temperature. If you strike a match you have to rub it on a rough substance in order that sufficient heat may be developed to ignite it. More force is required to ignite the match on a rough surface than on a smooth one, such as glass, and more heat is developed. Some of the facts which have been mentioned, the lecturer concluded, may be explained as follows: Temperature is the amplitude of the particles' vibration. Quantity of heat in a body is the sum of the moments of its particles. Capacity for heat is the inertia of its particles. Communication of heat by contact results from the vibration of the particles of one body setting in vibration (or increasing the vibration of) the particles of the other; as a tuning fork sets a sounding board vibrating. Conduction of heat is the greater the induced vibration of the particles of a body by the more violent motion of their neighbours. Radiation of heat is the communication of the vibration of the particles of the hot body to the ether (as a vibrating tuning-fork radiates waves of sound through air). Such radiant heat falling on some bodies is reflected (as sound from a smooth surface), and enters others and is absorbed (sets the particles of the body into vibration), and passes through others (diathermanous ones) without heating them (setting their particles in vibration). Latent heat is possibly a

change of shape of the particles' orbits without a change in amplitude. The heat vibration of a body's particles may be increased by a blow, by rubbing, and by any means by which mechanical force is expended. The quantity of heat produced is directly proportional to the mechanical force expended.

PROFESSOR GUTHRIE'S NINTH LECTURE.

In his ninth lecture, last Tuesday morning, Professor Guthrie directed attention to some additional phases of the subject of light and heat, starting with the general propositions—that the hypothetical medium, ether, is supposed to receive and transmit light vibrations as well as heat vibrations; that the ether vibrations which constitute light are more rapid than those which constitute heat; that the particles of a body may either be so agitated by the action of some force in the body as to give out light, or the body may receive the etherial agitations having their origin in another body; and that in the first of these two cases the body is self-luminous, while in the second it reflects the light derived from the first. In considering the subject of heat produced by chemical change, the lecturer pointed out that however intimately two substances might be mingled together physically the motions of their atoms do not interfere with one another. Suppose, for example, we mix two fine powders together, thus placing them side by side, and then another, yet the individual motions of the particles of one substance do not interfere with the individual motions of the particles of the other substance. But as soon as the proximity of these particles passes a certain limit they seem to rush together, much in the same way as the earth and the sun would rush together if they were to approach each other within a certain limit, when the mass of rotation would not be able to keep them apart. They would rush together so as to form one mass. The earth would melt into the sun. Similar phenomena occur when particles of different substances come together on the earth. In the ordinary cases of combustion—in almost all cases of oxidation, as when a candle is lighted—there is a flashing together of the atoms of the different substances, and a certain temperature is produced which favours the change. The heat thus developed is therefore similar to the heat developed by friction when mechanical force is expended.

The heat involved by chemical change is one of the causes of animal heat. The process which goes on in the lungs is the process of oxidation; and the reason why we breathe is to remove from the blood certain superfluous matter, which escapes with the breath in the shape of carbonic acid. The burning which goes on in the lungs is exactly the same as that which goes on when a candle is burning; and it is quite clear that the heat of the body may be maintained by that burning. The heat is carried from the oxidised blood of the lungs to other parts of the body; and heat is produced in all the extremities of the body by mechanical action. We know that whenever a mechanical force is expended by friction heat must be developed, and that it is one of the most important means by which the temperature of the body is kept up at a distance from the source of the heat—that is, from the lungs, where the actual combustion takes place. With regard to the other source of heat—the sun—it is exceedingly doubtful what the heat of the sun is due to. It appears that the sun contains metals, and also a large quantity of hydrogen. It seems improbable that its heat is maintained by chemical action or the action of combustion—at least in the ordinary sense. It does not appear, at all events, to be the process of oxidation, but it seems more probable that it is maintained by the continual falling on the sun of those meteoric masses which we know about in space.

Without dwelling on this subject for the present, the lecturer proceeded to deal with the connexion between light and heat. Light accompanies intense heat. Different substances require different temperatures in order to become self-luminous. As a rule gases require the highest, liquids a lower, and solids the lowest temperature. In the case of bodies like those which give out light when they are only gently heated, such light is called "fluorescent." In cases where light may be separated from heat, and may be produced without heat, it is called "phosphorescent."

DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE AMERICANS.

THE Rev. F. Aveling, who has lately returned from a tour in America has been delivering a series of lectures on America and Canada. One speech will only allow us to glance at some of the impressions produced on the mind of this intelligent observer relative to the domestic habits of the people. With regard to domestic arrangements, he observed, the most important was in connexion with servants, and here American life came out in a peculiar phase, for it was the servant who asked questions of the mistress. A lady told him that in engaging a servant the questions were asked her, How many in family? How many black servants? Is water laid on to the top of the house? What are my privileges? Black servants were very good, especially as waiters, although they were very patronising, but that was a characteristic of negro life. They evidently thought themselves the finest people in creation; they may admit the whites are passable, but beauty belongs to them. The domestic life of poor people there is domestic vegetation; he had seen buildings in which seventy, eighty, or 100 persons lived under one roof, and one where 187 people resided. As a natural result of this crowding the immorality was very great.

Speaking of the marriage laws of the United States, he said that after notice had been given by the contracting parties the marriage could be celebrated anywhere and by any qualified person, on the production of a certificate of publication of notice. Although, of course, he could not deny the legality of a civil marriage, yet he trusted that none of his friends, whether old or young, would enter into such an engagement without investing it with the solemnity of a religious service. But if it were easy to enter into the married state it was equally easy to obtain a divorce, the reasons for a separation being not merely the moral ones as existing in this country. Far inferior motives and actions often produced a separation, and, consequently, the law was frequently brought into operation. There was one other thing in connection with the social habits of the people to which he would refer, and that was with regard to funerals. When a person died an announcement was put in the newspapers as to the time of the funeral, and friends were invited to attend. Although, of course, the family dressed in mourning, this was not required of the friends, and he recollected seeing a funeral pass followed by about fifty carriages with three or four persons in each. The corpse is taken in a car, not closed in, but made of beautiful glass; the coffin is visible, and certainly is, as a rule, far richer than anything used in England. The funeral service was held at the house, and this was certainly an admirable arrangement. The undertaker brought in a piece of paper some of the earth taken from the ground, and the clergyman when he came to that part of the service, "Earth to earth and ashes to ashes," sprinkled some of the dust on the coffin. The educational system of the country was compulsory,

and no one but could admire the splendid schools, free libraries, and institutions which abounded throughout the country. One fault in the system of education, he thought, was that the children had too much teaching, more especially, perhaps, on the Sabbath, for no sooner was service over in the chapel than they were taken again into school. There was one thing which must strike everybody in America, and that was the number of churches in the country. The ministers' salaries were all very good there, very few ministers of the larger churches receiving less than 600*l.* a year. He had never seen a minister in America who was not well educated. That the Americans were a people of marvellous energy was shown in their public works, railways, and bridges, while they were paying off the debt contracted during the late war at the rate of two millions a month. The resources of the country were enormous, while their magnificent rivers gave them advantages which few other nations possessed.

Referring to the Civil War, he said, the people who formerly were embittered against each other in this matter were now becoming friendly—the feeling of hostility gradually dying out, and kindness and brotherliness and united action again becoming the order of the day. If this condition of things continued, then the future of America would be one of the most brilliant under the face of Heaven. They have a wide field of expansion; they are of our race and blood; they have got our literature—it is our Shakespeare that they read, it is our Milton that they read, it is our Bacon that they study; it is our legal authorities to whom they point; it is our religion that is implanted there, and we cannot but feel deeply interested in their welfare.

SONG OF THE WIND.

SIGHED the sad South-wind, "My mission is done;
I've breathed through the tree-tops my song to the sun;
I've joined him in kissing the life that has lain,
Long locked in sweet dreamland, to blossom again."

Then East-wind laughed rudely, "My way you may know,
Where branches lie shattered and drifts heap the snow;
By blossoms I've blighted in moments of birth—
By ropes which he withered beneath the cold earth."

Whispered the West-wind; "My labours of love
Spring round me to bless me and mark where I rove;
The pale cheek glows brighter, and light dance their feet,
Who come in the spring-time my soft touch to meet."

Chill North-wind howls loudly from out his wild home,
"Go, trace my weird path by the storm-wrack and foam,
By the surge of the ocean, the wrecks on the shore;
Ah! the life-lights I quench can be kindled no more."

HELEN MARION BURNSIDE.

Curiosities of Household Wants.

CALICO.

A WRITER in a recent number of a foreign scientific journal gives an interesting paper on the history of calico, tracing its origin and early introduction into the different countries, showing its progress and increasing favour, from the humble cottage to the gilded halls of pleasure.

We have no definite knowledge where the art of printing calico originated—it was probably practised in the early stages of the world. The word calico is derived from *Calicut*, a district in India, where this art has been known from time immemorial.

The Egyptians, according to Pliny, were familiar with it at an early era, and possessed a knowledge of the most refined process of topical dyeing. "Robes and white veils," says he, "are painted in Egypt in a wonderful way. They are first imbued, not with dye, but dye-absorbing drugs, by which, though they seem unaltered, yet, when immersed in a cauldron of boiling dye-liquor, are found to become painted. Yet, as there is only one colour in the cauldron, it is marvellous to see the many colours imparted to the robe, in consequence of the insipid drug. Nor can the dye be washed out. A cauldron which would of itself merely confuse the colours of cloth previously dyed, is thus made to impart several pigments from a single dye-stuff—painting as it boils."

This statement, which is so descriptive of modern calico printing, shows to what a degree of proficiency the ancients had carried the art of dyeing at that remote period.

The Oriental methods of calico printing were known in Asia Minor and the Levant for a long time prior to the introduction of the art into Europe. It seems to have been practised in France before it was brought into England. In 1696 a small print-ground was established near Richmond, on the Thames, by a Frenchman, who had probably fled from his native country in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The manufacture and importation of calico were most bitterly opposed by the silk and woollen weavers of England, and in 1618 they attacked the India House for importing some of the chintzes of Malabar. By their incessant hostility they induced the Government to pass an Act to discontinue the importation of the goods of Calicut into the English market.

Soon after this Act was passed, a manufactory was established at Broomley Hall, in Essex, and others in Surrey. This law only had the effect to increase home manufacture to supply the London market, by cutting off the Indian importation. Many foreign calicoes, also, which formed a lucrative trade for the Dutch and British East India Companies, were smuggled into England, notwithstanding the severe penalties attached to the infringement of the laws. This incited new action in the Spitalfields manufacturers, and intimidated, by their incessant clamour and frequent mobs, the Government was induced to pass a law prohibiting the use of foreign or domestic manufactory.

After ten years this Act was repealed, and English calicoes, if the warp was linen, were allowed to be made

and worn by paying a duty of sixpence a square yard. Under this burden, as late as 1737, not more than 50,000 pieces of mixed stuff were produced in the kingdom.

In 1774 this duty was reduced to threepence per square yard, and the requirement that the warp should be linen was done away with, and the whole web allowed to be made of one material. From this date commenced the immense print-works of England of the present day.

The production of calico prints in France was also governed for a long time by a manufacturing monopoly. A law prohibiting their importation into that country influenced the people to the production of flax, hemp, and silk. The free manufacture of printed goods met, by popular prejudice, with considerable opposition. The Government, however, disregarding this opposition, issued, through the Inspector-General, the following appeal to the people:—

"Will any of you now deny that the fabrication of printed cottons has occasioned a vast extension of the industry of France, by giving profitable employment to a great many hands, in spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing colours? Look only at the dyeing department, and say whether it has not done more good to France in a few years than many of your other manufactures have in a century?"

Oberkampf made great improvement in the manufacture of printed calicoes in France. In 1759 he obtained permission to commence the manufacture, and soon after directed an establishment in the Valley of Joux near Versailles. This manufacture increased and flourished, and thousands of workmen gathered there, bringing new talents and resources with them. Oberkampf was subjected to much persecution, but France, eventually, was set free from the tribute paid to other countries. He had agents in Germany, and even in India and Persia, to procure information relating to the secrets of this art, and especially to colouring.

Oberkampf was visited by Napoleon, who said, "You, as the founder of Joux, and I, as Emperor, carry on an animated war with England; you oppose them by your industry, I by my arms; nevertheless, I must confess, your mode of battle is preferable to mine." Oberkampf was the first who made window-blinds of printed calico. They were designed and coloured after the manner of the old-fashioned windows and a beautiful effect was produced by admitting light.

The immense manufactures in France owe their origin to this man. Vast manufactories have been erected on the plan of the Joux establishment, and the labourers now employed in them are estimated at upwards of 300,000. The richest and most beautiful designs on cotton are produced in that country, and the combinations of colours peculiar to French calicoes are recognised throughout the world. The French have studied the principles of this art most profoundly. The more expert chemists are constantly experimenting upon colouring.

In 1821 the law exacting duty upon printed goods in England was repealed, with what results our colossal works attest. Modern discovery and invention have also wrought a wonderful change upon the manufacture, and the trade has become of vast importance. Cylinder printing is now generally adopted, and the perfection of engraving unsurpassed.



THE HOMESTEAD.

IT is not as it used to be!
When you and I were young,
When round each elm and maple tree
The honeysuckles clung;
But still I love the cottage where
I passed my early years,
Though not a single one is there
That memory endears.

It is not as it used to be!
The moss is on the roof,
And from their nests beneath the eaves
The swallows keep aloof.
The robins—how they used to sing
When you and I were young;
And how did flit the wild bee's wing
The opening flowers among!

It is not as it used to be!
The voices loved of yore,
And the forms we there were wont to see,
We see and hear no more.
No more! Alas, we look in vain
For those to whom we clung,
And loved as we can love but once,
When you and I were young.

Mary Louise Boree is the first purely African girl who has graduated from the New Orleans schools as a teacher.

Theatres and Amusements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—This (Saturday) Evening, Fidelity. Eight.
 DREYFUS.—Monday (Benefit of Miss Neilson)—Phobus's Fix—Roméo and Juliet—Tennyson's Poem, "Charge of the Light Brigade—A Domestic Hercules. Seven.
 HERMANN.—The Wolf and the Lamb.—(At a Quarter to Eight) The Palace of Truth—Uncle's Will—Blue Devils. Seven.
 ADELPHI.—This (Saturday) Evening, Benefit of Madama Celeste—The Abbe Vandermul—Betsy Baker—Second Act of Green Busbies—Box and Cox. Seven.
 GAIETY.—Happy Village.—(At a Quarter to Eight) Fra Diavolo—Trom-bolozzi. Seven.
 NEW QUEEN'S.—Adm. Charlotte's Maid. Saturday and Monday (at a Quarter-past Eight) Richelieu. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, A Midsummer Night's Dream. Seven.
 OLYMPIC.—Poppleton's Predicaments.—(At a Quarter to Eight) Nell—Paul and Virginia. Seven.
 ST. JAMES'S.—To Oblige Benson.—(At a Quarter to Eight) Fernando—Christmas Eve. Seven.
 STRAND.—On and Off—Living at Ease—The Idle Prentice. Seven.
 PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Queen's Court.—(At Eight) Ours. Half-past Seven.
 GLOBE.—Board and Residence.—The Three Roses.—(At Eight) The Taming of the Shrew—Marco Spada. Seven.
 HOLBORN.—The Married Bachelor.—(At a Quarter to Eight) Jezebel—The Odds. Seven.
 NEW ROYALTY.—Wealth.—(At Half-past Nine) Whittington Junior and his Sensation Cal.—The Rodevroux. Half-past Seven.
 VADEVILLE.—Chiselling—Two Roses—Elizabeth. Seven.
 NEW NATIONAL STANDARD.—The Wife's Tragedy—Estella—The Vicar of Wakefield. Seven.
 ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS.—Equestrian Performances, Gymnastic Exercises, Performing Elephant, &c. Seven. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday.
 CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainments. Open at Ten.
 ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—Christy Minstrels. Every Evening at Eight. Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
 POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open from Twelve till Five, and from Seven till Ten.
 MADAME TESSARD'S.—Waxwork Exhibition. Eleven till Ten.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.



18. SUNDAY.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
 19. Monday.—Sun rises 8 5 A.M.
 20. Tuesday.—Jupiter visible all night.
 21. Wednesday.—St. Thomas. Shortest day.
 22. Thursday.—Great eclipse of the sun.
 23. Friday.—Duration of twilight, 2h. 5m.
 24. Saturday.—Sun sets 3 52 P.M.

Our Letter Basket.

THE LADY'S OWN PAPER is published by E. Marlborough and Co. 4, Ave. Maria-lane, E.C. It may also be obtained at the Railway Stations, and of the News-vendors throughout the Kingdom. In the event of any difficulty, copies will be sent direct from the General Office, 97, Fleet-street; single copies, post free, for 3d.; three copies for 10d.

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Quarter of a Year		3s. 10d

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PAPER PATTERNS AND DRESS MODELS.

To meet the wishes of our numerous subscribers who make up their own materials, we have made arrangements by which we are now enabled to supply life-size paper models, fully trimmed, of any of the Fashion Illustrations that appear in this paper. For prices see recent numbers.

*. Our next will be our Christmas Number, which will embrace a variety of charming Tales by popular writers, Original Poetry, New Music, Christmas Cookery, new Indoor Games, seasonable Novelties, evening, dancing, and fancy Toilettes, and papers on other matters of peculiar interest, the whole being profusely illustrated.

SCHOOLGIRL (WORKING).—1. The census will take account of the entire inmates of each house on the particular night decided on by the Government, and the collectors will not be allowed to show "the names and the ages" to any but the officials under whose instructions they work. 2. Your friend, with her present musical capabilities, would never find her songs accepted by publishers. She is evidently deficient in the very elements of musical knowledge. "Goss on Harmony" is a work we can thoroughly recommend. 3. No, it is often used by ladies. 4. Seek to improve the general health. Read also the articles "For the Ugly Girls," that have appeared in our columns recently, in which the subject you mention is fully treated.

AMY.—The subject republished, could not of course be obtained in the usual "to form, but "Amy" might get over her difficulty by committing the words to memory.

ISIDORE.—Pointed waists are worn to some extent. If not improper, it is certainly unusual, for a gentleman to take a lady's arm, unless his falling strength renders her support needful. We cannot tell why your betrothed has never given you an engagement ring. Why don't you ask him, instead of us?

CLARENCE.—Insist that the gentleman shall return your ring. For an answer to your other question read the "Ugly Girl" articles.

JENNIE H.—Casaque is pronounced as if spelled *cas'ack*.

A DISTRACTED COUNTRY GIRL.—Cut the high neck of your blue silk heart-shaped and the coat sleeves à la duchesse, and edge with Valenciennes lace. A white Swiss, a grenadine, or a China crape over-skirt—any one of these would suit it.

R. DE C.—The aim of Pre-Raphaelitism is to return to the faithful study of nature in form and colouring, regardless of conventional rules of art, which it is claimed especially characterised the painters prior to Raphael. Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Millais, and Ruskin are the most prominent leaders of this school in England.

II. P.—We would gladly correspond with you, but your employment whereby they could supply themselves; but this is manifestly impossible, and such inquiries only give us needless pain. The world is full of work to be done as well as of workers to do it; but how can you expect a stranger, who knows nothing of your individual capacities, and

whose time is fully engrossed besides, to find you employment and guarantee you success? Let every woman who needs employment first ask herself what she knows how to do well, and then energetically set to work to find some empty place in that department of labour. Do not expect other people to find work for you, but look for it yourself, and the chances are ten to one that you will find it, if you do not make the common mistake of expecting to do what you know little about, and disdaining the humbler occupations where you could make yourself useful and valued. Mrs. P. A. S.—As you have one black silk short suit, get a new trained black silk, or else make a short silk skirt and postillion basque and a trained over-skirt of four widths, and put tapes inside to loop up the train for the street. A simple Swiss muslin over-skirt and belted basque, trimmed with narrow French pleatings of the same, can be worn over either of your black dresses for small parties.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

MRS. FAWCETT, a lady who has always taken great interest in the educational question, addressed a long letter to the *Times* of Wednesday, on the subject of a free education and the School Boards, from which it appears that she takes grave exception to the views expressed by many of those elected to give practical expression to the new Act. The majority of the objections she urges have certainly peculiar force, and have already, in part, been strongly set forth in our columns. We have not space to follow the lady through all her arguments, but a summary gives the following results. She holds—1. Compulsion is justifiable only on the assumption that primary education is as necessary to a child's mental welfare as food and clothing are to its bodily welfare. The assumption affords no ground for making education free. 2. What is called "free education" is not really free. It is in reality an extravagant mode of paying for education, the operation of what is unjust, and tends to discourage providence with regard to marriage. 3. The incidence of the education rate would most probably be borne chiefly by the working classes; it would, therefore, be more to their interest to pay for their children's education directly than indirectly. 4. Free education would be an immense extension of the system of outdoor relief. Besides these there are other objections which Mrs. Fawcett thinks may be advanced against free education. On moral grounds there are many reasons she thinks for believing that its influence would be pernicious, and she refers to its effect in destroying a strong motive for unselfishness and self-restraint on the part of parents, expressing at the same time a belief that many a father may have overcome the temptation of a public-house through the ambition to give education to his children. In such cases who can doubt that the best sort of mutual obligation springs up between the parent and the child? The parent feels that the child has supplied him with a motive for overcoming temptations which would have had a degrading influence on his character had he yielded to them. The child in after years remembers that he owes his education to his parents, and that in order to give it to him they made a number of little sacrifices, bore a number of small privations, and overcame many temptations. Between such parents and children there will probably be the strongest bonds of respect and affection. Food and clothing are compulsory, but this fact is seldom remembered either by parents or children, unless other circumstances have already alienated them from each other. So would it soon be with compulsory education, it would become part of the regular order of things, the legal penalties inflicted upon a parent for neglect to educate his child would not affect the relations between parents and children any more than they are affected now by the penalties inflicted on parents for neglecting to maintain their children. The neglect of a child's education would come to be considered as disgraceful on the part of a parent as desertion. In this way compulsion would become, as it is in Germany, a dead letter; parents would educate their children willingly, and not because they are forced to do so. Hence, the obligation between parents and children would be scarcely weakened by compulsion, whereas it would receive an almost deadly blow if education, as well as being compulsory, were free.

The annual distribution of prizes by Miss Burdett Coutts to the pupils of the Whitelaw Training Institution, for general proficiency and knowledge of domestic economy, took place on Friday afternoon, when Archdeacon Sinclair occupied the chair, and Miss Coutts not only distributed the prizes personally, but made a neat little speech, flanked by an able printed address, on the occasion. Miss Coutts commenced by expressing her regret at the unavoidable absence of

the Princess Mary of Cambridge, who is known to take great interest in the subject of practical education, and then after a few observations with regard to the objects for which the prizes were given, she passed on to direct attention to her printed address, which she said embodied her views generally as regards education. From this address we learn that she thinks the new rate-aided schools will require the utmost care in their organisation, as well as an anxious superintendence, in order that they may fulfil the intention of the Legislature. Much, of course, will depend upon the School Boards, and she ventured to hope that they may see fit to request the Privy Council to appoint, or to give them the power of appointing, ladies who may assist them as a sub-committee in the management of girls' schools, or upon any other point upon which the Board may wish for the guidance and superintendence of a woman's intelligence and experience. As far as she could judge, she went on to say, this plan offers to supply a want, and remedy an evil. For assessors so appointed, whilst fulfilling every useful purpose, would be relieved from all the unsuitable concomitants of an election, such as is required for the members of the School Board. Whilst, however, much—very much—will depend upon the School Board, yet much also will depend on the teachers, whose office in these schools will become one of a more distinctively missionary work than hitherto. The teacher's work in all schools and amidst all classes partakes eminently of the spirit which animates the missionary. Without this spirit, no teacher will gain the hearts and minds of the young. There is an instinct planted in young hearts which leads them to decipher aright the characters of those amongst whom they live, an instinct which distrusts falsehood, and intuitively trusts truth with a peculiar faculty belonging to children rarely found in later life, excepting in singular instances of guileless natures who seem to have wrapt up the simplicity of childhood in their hearts, and never parted with it. The rate-aided schools may not therefore require a more missionary spirit, as to teaching—for that is a spirit which should burn brightly in every teacher's heart;—but they will, in her opinion, call for another quality of the missionary, not so much tested under the voluntary system—namely, steadfastness. The teachers in rate-aided schools will be more lonely. These schools will be out of parochial life, and the numerous supports and interests involved in the parochial system. There will be no longer the same bond with the Church—its services—the local gentry, nor amongst the parents, who will be spread over a wider area, and who will not themselves, in many instances, be open to the local associations of the school.

The "boarding-out" system, as applied to pauper children, which has been so strongly advocated in our columns, seems to be bearing good fruit, and the new order which has just been issued by the Poor-law Board carries into effect views that we have always advocated. Its most important provision is that which enables guardians to avail themselves of a choice of rural localities, by enabling them to place out children in any home beyond the limits of their own unions. We have so often explained what appear to be the conditions of success, and what the causes of failure, in boarding out children that we need not now do more than remind Boards of Guardians that the success has been found to be proportionate to the care with which the homes are selected, and the extent to which voluntary supervision by small committees of ladies and gentlemen is combined with the official inspection which the Poor-law machinery provides. As illustrating the result of the recently-instituted experiments of boarding-out in his district, the Master of Clutton Union says: "I have taken upon myself the duty of occasionally visiting the children at their homes, and am perfectly satisfied of the soundness of the system and pleased with the condition of the children, with their homes, and their foster-parents. I am astonished at the improvement that has taken place in their appearance in so short a time. In every instance the improved appearance is very marked. They are kept clean and tidy; not one would like to return to the workhouse."

The "accident season" has unfortunately set in with more than its usual rigour, the slaughter within the last few weeks having been really terrible to contemplate. The powder explosion at Birmingham is one of the most fearful accidents on record. Seventeen persons were killed on the spot, fifty-three were at once removed to the hospitals, and others were more or less injured. The additional deaths in hospital have already raised the total number to thirty, and several other cases are expected to prove fatal. This equals even the Abergele railway accident in its fatality, and surpasses it in the extent of the injuries occasioned. It seems, moreover, only wonderful that the destruction was not more widespread and disastrous. The explosion was so severe that many who were killed are destroyed beyond all possibility of recognition, and others are only recognised by nails in their

shoes, by a piece of flannel round their necks, or by peculiar marks or scars. This destructive explosion occurred in a field in which there were nineteen sheds; and in these as many as 500 persons, chiefly girls and boys, were employed in the work of making and priming cartridges. Then looking to the single deaths from accidents occurring now all over the kingdom, the list is becoming very formidable. Thus on Saturday, in one part only of London, inquests were held in four cases of accident—all of which approach very closely to the preventable. Two of the deaths occurred in Sergeant Payne's district—viz., Emily Adler, aged five years, who was sitting by the fireside in her mother's room when a copper containing boiling water fell over her, scalding her so seriously that she died within twenty-four hours in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whither she had been conveyed; and Alice Billings, a year younger, who was standing on the fender, with a view of getting at the mantelpiece, when her clothes ignited, and before they could be extinguished she was so badly burnt as only to survive a few hours. The third inquiry was held before Dr. Lankester on the body of John Thomas Griffiths, aged four years. As far back as the 13th ult. the poor little fellow got up in a chair in front of the fire, and, catching hold of the handle of a saucepan, he slipped, and fell into the fender, the contents of the saucepan going over him. He died of exhaustion in the Great Northern Hospital on Thursday. Mr. Bedford, the Westminster Coroner, presided at the fourth investigation as to the death of Honora Bird, four years old, who was standing in front of the fire when her clothes were drawn into the grate, and she was so badly burnt that she only survived her admission to St. George's Hospital a short time. Surely a very little extra care in the matter of fire-guards would prevent ninety per cent. of all such accidents as these.

We think, with a contemporary, that it would be difficult to imagine a more ungracious proceeding, or one in worse taste, than a recent meeting of a body of persons, calling themselves "The Land and Labour League," to protest against a dowry to her Royal Highness the Princess Louise on her marriage with Lord Lorne, even before a dowry has been proposed. At this meeting a Mr. Boone moved, "That we, the members of the Land and Labour League, and others of the industrial classes, believing that it is the duty of all men who marry to labour, and with the results of that labour to maintain themselves and families without asking for parish or national relief, protest against any taxation to provide a dowry for the Princess Louise on her contemplated marriage with the Marquis of Lorne; and, further, that this protest be signed by the Chairman of the League and forwarded to Her Majesty's Ministers, and to all members of Parliament." Possibly a protest signed by the Chairman of the Land and Labour League (Hennessey by name) may make Her Majesty's Ministers quake in their shoes and frighten all members of Parliament out of their wits; but Messrs. Hennessey and Boone may rest assured that if the nation chooses to give a wedding present in the shape of a dowry to the Princess Louise, it will not wait to ask the consent of the Land and Labour League, although it may ask by what right Messrs. Hennessey and Boone assume to themselves the privilege of speaking in behalf of the "industrial classes."

New Books.

SERIALS OF THE MONTH.

Tinsley's (18, Catherine-street), and *Belgravia* (Warwick House), are amongst the first that reach us, and we are always sure to find something to amuse, if not to instruct, in their pleasantly-varied pages. This month they are almost the only serials that have not caught the war fever, and most readers, we suspect, will not be sorry that they should have escaped the contagion. To the dailies we naturally look for the "news" of the terrible struggle, and when the subject is approached in the monthlies, one has, generally speaking, little to expect but *ex-parte* statements, backed up by questionable figures and rather ancient facts, the meagre space at the disposal of the writers not permitting that broad and more exhaustive treatment for which the quarterlies are distinguished. We have also received *Good Words* (Strahan), containing a readable chapter on Lorraine and Alsace, with some sadly suggestive lines, "No News from the War," by Mrs. Webster; *Golden Hours and Sunshine* (Macintosh), the former with an article on the war, and another on that anniversary of the angels' song of "peace and goodwill," Christmas—the one a significant contrast to and commentary on men's interpretation of the other; the *Literary World*, *Happy Hours*, and the *Christian World Magazine* (James Clark and Co.), the latter with a paper on "Bible Work Amongst French Prisoners," from which we learn that several of the name of French Protestants published a protestation, in "solidarity" with the King of Prussia, in his "pretended Divine mission," as well as against the use he makes of the name of God in his official bulletins; the *Churchman's Shilling Magazine* (Houlston); *Britannia* (17, Garrick-street), strong in its war pictures and literature; *Victoria Magazine* (Princes-street, W.); *St. James's* (49, Essex-street); *Aunt Judy* (Bell and Daldy); *Food Journal* (3, Castle-

street), vigorous and trustworthy, strange to say, in all but its "domestic receipts," which are singularly weak and stale—a rather amusing illustration of the difference between theory and practice; the *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home* (Tract Society), much more interesting, despite their rather heavy tone, than some of the modern professed comic or "lively" journals, the desperate dullness of which, when measured by their pretensions, is almost the only joke about them; the *Floral World* (Groombridge); the *Florist and Pomologist* (J.T.L. Fleet-street); and, lastly, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Quiver*, *Book of Birds*, and *Household Guide* (Cassell), all good average parts of useful publications.

Of Christmas annuals three additions must be made to the list noticed in our last number—viz., *Good Cheer*, the Christmas number of *Good Words* (Strahan and Co.), devoted to a single story in five chapters, written by Catherine Saunders and illustrated by William Small, both of whom have done their work remarkably well; *Yachtport* (James Clarke, and Co.), a Christmas story by F. Devereaux Sellar, the gentleman who last year made his debut with "The Fairy with a Wooden Leg;" and the Christmas number of the *British Workman*, an illustrated broadsheet in which, as usual, the engravings are of a far higher order than the text.

Our third article on Christmas and New Year's Gift-books is unavoidably pressed out this week, but will appear in our next.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE LADY'S LIBRARY.

Barber's (Lady) Stories, about, illustrated, 12mo., 4s. 6d. cloth.
My Little Lady, 3 vols., crown 8vo., 31s. 6d. cloth.
Scott's Novels, Centenary Edition, Vol. 12, "Kenilworth," 3s. 6d.
Scott's Works, Vol. 27 and 28, "Tales of the Grandfather," Vols. 6, 7, & 8, 6d.
Six Months Hence, Passages from the Life of Marie Sereatin, 31s. 6d.
Whately's Cousin Mabel's Experiences, crown 8vo., 4s. cloth.
Whyte-Melville's Contraband, or Losing Hazard, 2 vols. 8vo., 21s. cloth.

MUSICAL, LITERARY, & ART JOTTINGS.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS died on the 5th of this month at Puy, near Dieppe. His funeral took place at Dieppe last week. We purpose publishing his portrait in our next number.

On Saturday evening last "the breaking up" of the students of the Royal Academy for the Christmas recess was signalled by the customary presentation of medals, &c., at the hands of the President, Sir Francis Grant.

Under the title of the "Rainbow Stories," Messrs. Groombridge and Son, of London, announce a new illustrated monthly series of stories for young people, to be conducted by the editors of the popular "Magnet Stories."

Mlle. Artôt (Signora Padilla) has been singing at Bremen in the *Huguenots*. Fräulein Orgeni has been singing at Bremen. The clever pianoforte playing of Fräulein Emma Brändes is frequently referred to in the North German papers.

There is in the press, and will shortly be published, a work, by Mrs. W. A. Tollemache, entitled "Spanish Towns and Spanish Pictures," being the result of observations made during a recent tour in the Peninsula.

Under the title of *Found Drowned*, a dramatised version of Mr. Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," will be produced on Boxer-night at the Opera Comique. The scenery will be painted by Mr. Calcott and the cast includes the name of Mr. G. F. Rowe (who has dramatised the novel), Mr. John Nelson, and Mr. Sam. Emery.

A new play by Mrs. Edward Thomas, which was produced at Mr. Douglas's theatre, the Standard, on Saturday night, under the title of *The Wife's Tragedy*, is, indeed, "a tale of blood, a history of tears." Rarely, even in these days of overwrought "sensationalism," has a story more deeply incarnated with crime been represented upon the London stage.

On Friday evening an amateur performance took place at the garrison theatre at Woolwich, and was honoured by the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur and suite and a numerous audience. The entertainment consisted of *A Happy Pair*, the fourth act of *Il Trovatore*, and the farce of *Relieved for the Defence*.

Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, had the honour of attending at Windsor Castle on Saturday, and taking several photographs of her Royal Highness Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne having previously given sittings to Mr. Watkins, who is also engaged on portraits of the eight peers' daughters who have been distinguished by selection as the Royal bridesmaids.

The American papers are anything but unanimous in their estimation of the claims of Mlle. Nilsson as a singer; complaint is made—a very old one, no doubt, as regards vocalists—that she takes unwarrantable liberties with the text, and that she is by no means a great singer. The reply to these detractors is, that she "draws" more money than ever Jenny Lind did.

The *Musical Standard* says that Miss Charlotte Cushman has presented a bust of Mendelssohn, and also one of Gluck, to her native city, Boston, United States: they have been placed in the Music Hall. A large opera troupe was organised in Paris to sing during the winter in New Orleans, America; but the principal vocalists cannot go out of Paris, owing to the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann have been playing at Victoria in *Hamlet*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, and *The Duke's Motto*. Mr. Bandmann made, on one occasion, a speech thanking the critics for their verdict upon his acting, but complaining with some bitterness of their silence concerning the merit of his wife. The effect of so ill-judged a proceeding has been the substitution, in the press, of censure upon Mrs. Bandmann's acting for silence concerning it.

One of the last victims to railway mismanagement is Mr. Frederick Younge, proprietor of the *Caste* dramatic company, playing Mr. Robertson's comedies in the provinces. The unfortunate gentleman met a violent death in the collision on the North-eastern line, being killed on the spot. He was an actor of high promise; his artistic performance of *D'Astoy* must be fresh in the recollection of London playgoers. His untimely end is a theme for universal regret.

Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper, following the example of other literary celebrities, has succumbed to the reading mania and appeared at St. James's Hall as a public reader. Let critics rail at him as they may, there is no denying that Mr. Tupper as a writer has a large following, but it may well be doubted whether he is likely to acquire much popularity in his new vocation. The use of his numerous admirers whom a feeling of personal curiosity or interest may urge to look upon an author who in his "Proverbial Philosophy" and other kindred works has so largely and so unaccountably administered to their enjoyment, may do so at an easy cost by "assisting" at his readings; but beyond the gratification

of that innocent ambition, little is to be gained in the way of intellectual entertainment, for Mr. Tupper is one of the most ineffective readers that ever trospassed upon the patience of an audience.

The indisposition of Miss Alleyne, the manageress of the Globe Theatre, is so severe that some time must elapse before she can resume her professional duties. Rumour informs us that she will reappear after a few weeks' rest in a new and original drama, when her present company will have undergone certain changes and have enrolled among its members one of the most distinguished actors of the day. Meanwhile the theatre will be closed owing to the heavy preparations necessary for the production of Mr. F. C. Burnand's burlesque of *The White Cat*, and of other pieces in the programme for Boxing Night.

A new Russian periodical will be published on the 1st of January (Russian style), 1871, at St. Petersburg, of which one remarkable feature will be that its contributors are almost all ladies. Its title is "An Illustrated Edition of Translations of the Best Foreign Authors," and the first part will contain versions of Mr. Smiles's "Biography of Working Men," by St. Violesarski; of Palgrave's "Travels in America," by Anna Bukievitch; two of the Erekmann-Chatrain Letters, by Vera Erankoff; and "On London Labour and London Poor," by the editress, under the name of M. Vavciok.

Mr. Baron Martin tried on Monday an action by Mr. Welch, a wood engraver and printer in Wellington-street, Strand, to recover 71l. 10s. from the defendant, Mr. Lee, the husband of Miss Neilson, who is now playing the part of Amy Robsart at Drury-lane, for producing 200 large posters in colours representing that lady in a scene from the drama of *Life*, which was performed in March, 1869, at the Lyceum Theatre, of which she was then advertised to be the lessee. Mr. Joyce, on the part of the plaintiff, having stated the facts, and no one appearing for the defence, the jury under the direction of the judge, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

We are glad to learn that Mr. German Reed, having renewed his term at the Gallery of Illustration, will commence another season on Monday evening, December 19. His new entertainment by W. S. Gilbert is not yet ready; in the meantime he reproduces, only for a few nights, the favourite and successful operetta, *Agnes Ago*, which will be given for the 216th time. Mr. Corney Grain, however, inaugurates the campaign with a new musical sketch, and the entertainment will conclude with *The Rival Composers*. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil, will sustain their original characters in *Agnes Ago*.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Benedict's oratorio, *St. Peter*, so successful at the Birmingham Festival, for which it had been expressly written, was performed at St. James's Hall, under the composer's own direction, and received with every mark of favour. The chorus was that of Mr. Barnby's admirably trained "choir;" the orchestra, with Mr. Carrodus as leading violin, was in every respect highly efficient, and the chief solo vocal parts were entrusted to Mlle. Titieni, Mlle. Patey-Waycock, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Stockhausen. A merely "powerful" "cast" could scarcely have been desired by Mr. Benedict himself, who at the end of the oratorio was enthusiastically cheered. We shall return to the subject of *St. Peter*, which is unquestionably one of the serious works of most distinction bequeathed to the musical art in recent years.

The courtship and marriage of M. Guizot, the well-known prose French writer, were, according to the *Telegraph*, the most romantic ever chronicled: "At the house of the editor of a periodical for which he wrote, he often met a young lady named Pauline de Meulan, who, like him, supported herself by her pen. Mlle. de Meulan fell ill; she was the mainstay of her mother and sisters, and during her forced abstinence from literary labour the whole family were in danger of falling into distress. One morning she received a long paper, in a disguised hand, but in precise imitation of her own literary style, with a note stating that while her illness continued articles equally suited to the magazine on which she was engaged would be forwarded to her. When Mlle. de Meulan recovered her health she made every effort to discover her unknown benefactor, but in vain. At length he presented himself; it was the shy, austere man of letters whom she had so often met at the editor's house; and shortly afterwards Mlle. Pauline de Meulan became Mlle. Guizot."

The coming Christmas is likely to be productive of more than usual attractiveness to our theatres, as the hints we have afforded from time to time may have led our readers to imagine. At Covent Garden, Mr. Augustus Haas will produce a pantomime written by Mr. G. A. Beckett and Mr. C. H. Ross, called *The Sleeping Beauty*; or, *The Spiteful Fairy*, in which Mesdames J. Matthews, Marie Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cook, and the Paynes appear. Mr. A. Thompson designs the dresses, and Messrs. Tebbin, Hicks, Craven, &c., will decorate the piece.—At Drury-lane Mr. E. L. Blanchard gives to the pantomime-like portion of the comedy, *The Dragon of Wantley*, or, *Harlequin Old Mother Shipton*, in which the Vokes family will appear in the opening, while in the harlequinade Messrs. Harvey and Evans will be the clowns. Mr. Beverley will, of course, paint the scenery.—For the Adelphi Mr. Farnie has written a burlesque, which he calls *The Mistletoe Bough*.—Mr. Farnie also contributes a burlesque for the Princess's, which is called *Gil Elias*.—Mr. Thompson has written *Aladdin Junior* for the Gaiety Theatre, in which some music by Hervé will be introduced. *The White Cat*, by Mr. Burnand, is promised at the Globe; and at the Opera Comique Mr. Akhurst, of some colonial reputation, has written a burlesque on the subject of *Il Ballo Maschicino*. In this Miss Tilly Earl, a young lady who has gained fame in the colonies, will appear.—A new piece by Mr. Robertson, *War*, will be produced at the St. James's. A new talsmanical burlesque, by Mr. Strachan, entitled *Cœur-de-Lion*, will be produced at the Strand.—Mr. J. T. Douglas writes the pantomime for the Standard, which he has christened *Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross*.—Sadler's Wells produces *Sindbad the Sailor*, for which Mr. Nelson Lee has written the dialogue.—At the Surrey Mr. E. T. Smith will produce a pantomime of great splendour, in which Harry Bolero, assisted by innumerable actors, will appear. At the other theatres no change is expected. The Agricultural Hall will, of course, produce a novelty. The Agricultural Hall will be opened by Messrs. Sanger.

BREAKFAST—EFFS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Effs has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EFFS and Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London.

The Newest Fashions.

WINTER UNDER-CLOTHING.

WOOLLEN UNDER-WEAR.—With the return of chilly weather the under-wear of summer and early autumn should give place to heavier garments. Leading houses display warm sets of woven merino and of cashmere, the vest and drawers well-shaped, neatly finished, and of regular make—that is, without sewn seams. These are chosen by most ladies for themselves and their children in preference to clumsily-fashioned flannel garments made at home, and with reason, as they cost no more than flannel of good quality, and if carefully washed will wear quite as well. The English excel in the manufacture of these goods, producing garments of fine, soft merino, with just enough cotton in the neck, and with long sleeves are shown this year at moderate prices. Domestic merino sets are somewhat heavier, and less expensive. The best suits of under-wear for children have the waist and drawers in one piece, or else the drawers are buttoned to the waist. Raw silk vests, so heavy that they are as warm as wool, are worn by ladies who can endure wool next the skin. These, however, are expensive.

Physicians commend entire sets of scarlet cashmere to delicate persons, especially to rheumatics.

SHOES.—There is considerable variety in shoes this season, as each large maker has his own designs, but all agree in advising the plainest kid, or pebbled leather boots with very little, if any, ornamental stitching, and with heels an inch and a quarter high. The white fan stitching, bows and tassels on the boots, and very high curved French heels, are passé. Glossy black kid boots, with rather light soles, are the rule for dressy occasions, and pebbled leather with thick double soles for walking. The shape is the three-quarter Polish boot, rather higher than those worn in the summer. Buttoned and side-laced boots are both worn. The newest idea is to have the lacing begin at the foxing and curve upwards, giving ample room for a high instep. Steel shanks are sometimes placed in ladies' boots to make them arch prettily, but the best authorities say if a good last is used a simple leather sole is sufficient, and will retain its shape. Evening shoes are invariably gaiters, slippers being confined to morning negligee. White satin or kid boots without any trimming are most used, as they will suit with almost any dress. Silk is scarcely strong enough for shoes, yet it is very customary to have dancing boots made of the material of the dress, especially if short skirts are worn. Children wear pink or blue kid gaiters to match their evening dresses. A low shoe for house and garden wear is the Oxford tie, laced over a tongue in front, and low enough to leave the instep uncovered. For the bedroom are shown quilted satin slippers in the Marie Antoinette style, matching the morning dress in colour. Over-shoes of rubber are made with deeper heels, and have imitation straps over the instep like sandals. Foot-holds of rubber merely cover the toe and that part of the sole that touches the ground, being held on by a strap above the heel. Felt soles padded with hair are now commended in preference to cork soles for keeping the feet warm and dry.

SHORT SKIRTS.—We have a word to say on the subject of short skirts. It is our business to chronicle and not to make the fashions; and, in accordance with this fact, we said some time since, what was undeniably true, that the most fashionable French modistes were making the skirts of walking dresses from four to seven inches longer behind than in front, instead of the two inches required

for an ordinary round skirt, thus entailing on the wearers the disagreeable alternative of catching them up in their hands or letting them trail in the dirt. We are glad to say, however, that this fashion is confined to a few of the ultra-fashionables, and that the great majority of ladies both on the Continent and in England, continue to wear their dresses of a convenient walking length, so that no one need fear being out of the fashion in wearing a skirt that is neither long enough to drag on the ground nor short enough to be ungraceful. There was, perhaps, never a time when people were left so free to follow



Fig. 1.—EVENING TOILETTE.

the bent of their own fancy, and to choose garments of the cut and colour best suited to their figure and taste. The result of this want of uniformity is the charming individuality and picturesque quality which characterises the styles of the present day.

DESCRIPTION OF FASHION ILLUSTRATION.

FIG. 1.—EVENING TOILETTE.—Dress of striped blue silk; train of velvet lined with silk to correspond with the skirt. Deep lace carried round the train; ends of lace and bow of velvet at the back of the waist; low bodice and short sleeves trimmed with lace and ruching; gold earrings, necklace, and bracelets; large rose with foliage in the hair.

Work-Table.

FIGS. 2 AND 3.—TOILET MATS.—These should be braided on white muslin or other material with scarlet braid, and edged round with scarlet and white fringe. Three of each pattern form a set. Though of the simplest kind and easily worked, when completed they will be found a useful ornament for a toilet-table.

FIGS. 4 TO 9.—INITIALS, &c.—These ornamental letters and words, in white embroidery, satin stitch, netting, &c., will prove useful for various purposes, as explained in our previous numbers, and should be worked in accordance with the directions we have already given.

FIG. 10.—THE LORD'S PRAYER (IN SILK ON CANVAS).—This may be readily worked from our illustration, with silk or floss on fine canvas; or it would be very elegant executed in silk on perforated cardboard, the edges being then bound with ribbon, and each corner finished with a bow or rosette. The card is suspended by a ribbon in the nursery. This design might readily be worked by the children, and would prove excellent practice for them.

Motherly Talks with Young Housekeepers.

By MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

XVII.—TRUST YOUR CHILDREN.

THERE is no lesson that so well repays the teacher as that by which children are taught to feel that they are *trusted*—that father and mother commit matters of importance to their care, with confidence that they will not disappoint them. Begin this teaching while the child is yet young. Of course you must gauge the importance of the trust by the age of the child, taking care that you do not tax the little one beyond its capacity; but being just as careful to have it understand that you are in earnest. It is a great event in a child's life when it first feels that you look to it with loving confidence for the performance of certain duties—that you have trusted to its honour; and that feeling of responsibility which comes with this knowledge, wakes up self-respect, and the care and faithfulness which the youngest sees must be necessary to the satisfactory execution of the work, will be good seed sown, that in after years will bear fruit, amply repaying all the trouble it cost to prepare the soil for its reception. That such teaching is not the most easy duty one can accept every mother knows full well, and would much prefer to do the work herself, if conscience permitted, than be subjected to the tediousness and annoyance of drilling a child to do it. But this is a mother's mission, which it is not wise to delegate to another.

When a child has been repeatedly shown precisely how to do certain things, begin to leave these little "chores" for it to do alone when you are not near. Let it be something trivial at first, of course. Say to the little two-year-old, "Mamma must go out for a little while. I am sorry to leave the nursery in disorder; but Eddie is such a helpful little man, he will put all the blocks and 'Noah's Ark' up, just as I like to see them; and little Kitty, too, knows how I wish her to fold the doll's clothes and lay them in the drawer, when her play is over; I am sure this room will look very nice when I return."

If this kindly training is begun early, you do not know how proud and happy these miniature men and women will feel when this work is intrusted to their care—a token of mothers' confidence in their ability. Of course, it may be necessary to be a little *shortsighted* when you return, and pass over for the time some few items that will bear improvement; but let these wait. Appear pleased—be pleased—with their efforts; give as much sweet praise as is judicious, to gladden their little hearts. It will be time enough when the next trial is made to say, "I think I would

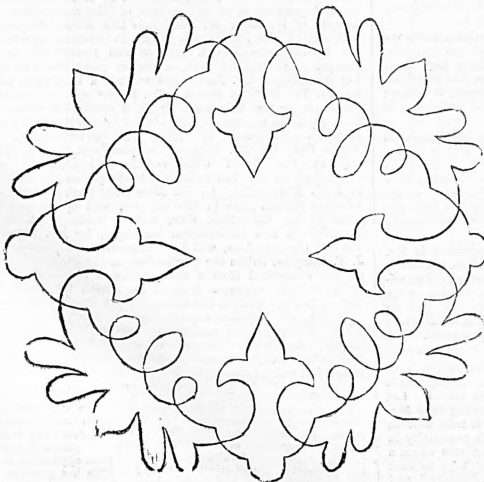


Fig. 2.—TOILET MAT.

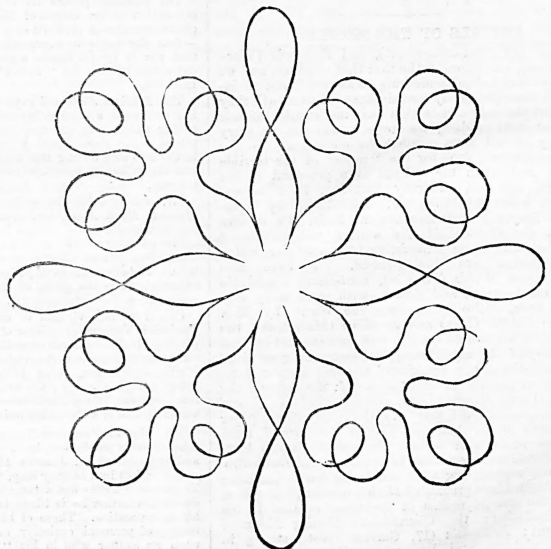


Fig. 3.—TOILET MAT.

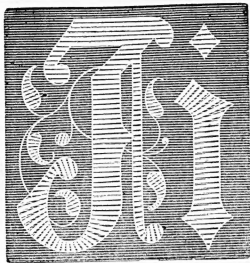


Fig. 4.

fold this little dress so;" or, "put those books here." Gentle hints, interspersed with all possible approval, will fix the lesson, so that you can soon feel safe to put the play-room almost wholly in the care of quite young children, except the sweeping, or work beyond their strength. But their lesson,



Fig. 7.

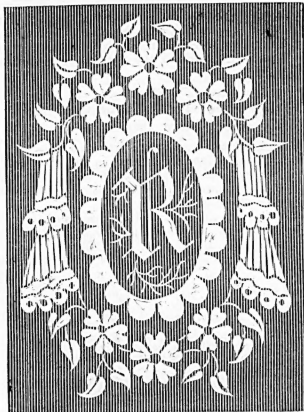


Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.

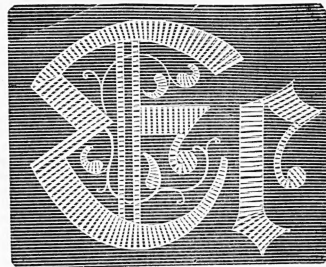


Fig. 5.

never estimate; but the most precious of all was our mother's trust and father's approbation. It is only by love and gentleness that a child can be taught to find real enjoyment in later or important cares. Exact it as a duty; sternly command, watch, with constant suspicion and fault-



Fig. 9.

as we said before, must begin early, else the child will learn to prefer being waited upon to doing the work itself.

As your child can bear it, add year by year to the trust and responsibility. Accept the labour as aloof offering to save your time and strength, and it will not be long before willing hands and happy hearts will really lighten your labours, and save you many weary steps, while at the same time they are learning a lesson that will do them good through life. Vary the teaching by sending the child, by-and-bye, out to do a little shopping — some small thing, but such as will call for the exercise of taste and a little judgment; nothing of much importance, so that, should there chance to be a slight mistake, no great harm will follow; yet so much that the child, by thus learning to judge and discriminate in small things, will be preparing for greater ones.

An expedition of this kind stands out among the brightest of our childhood memories. How much good that day's work did us, giving us courage when duties seemed too hard for us, we can

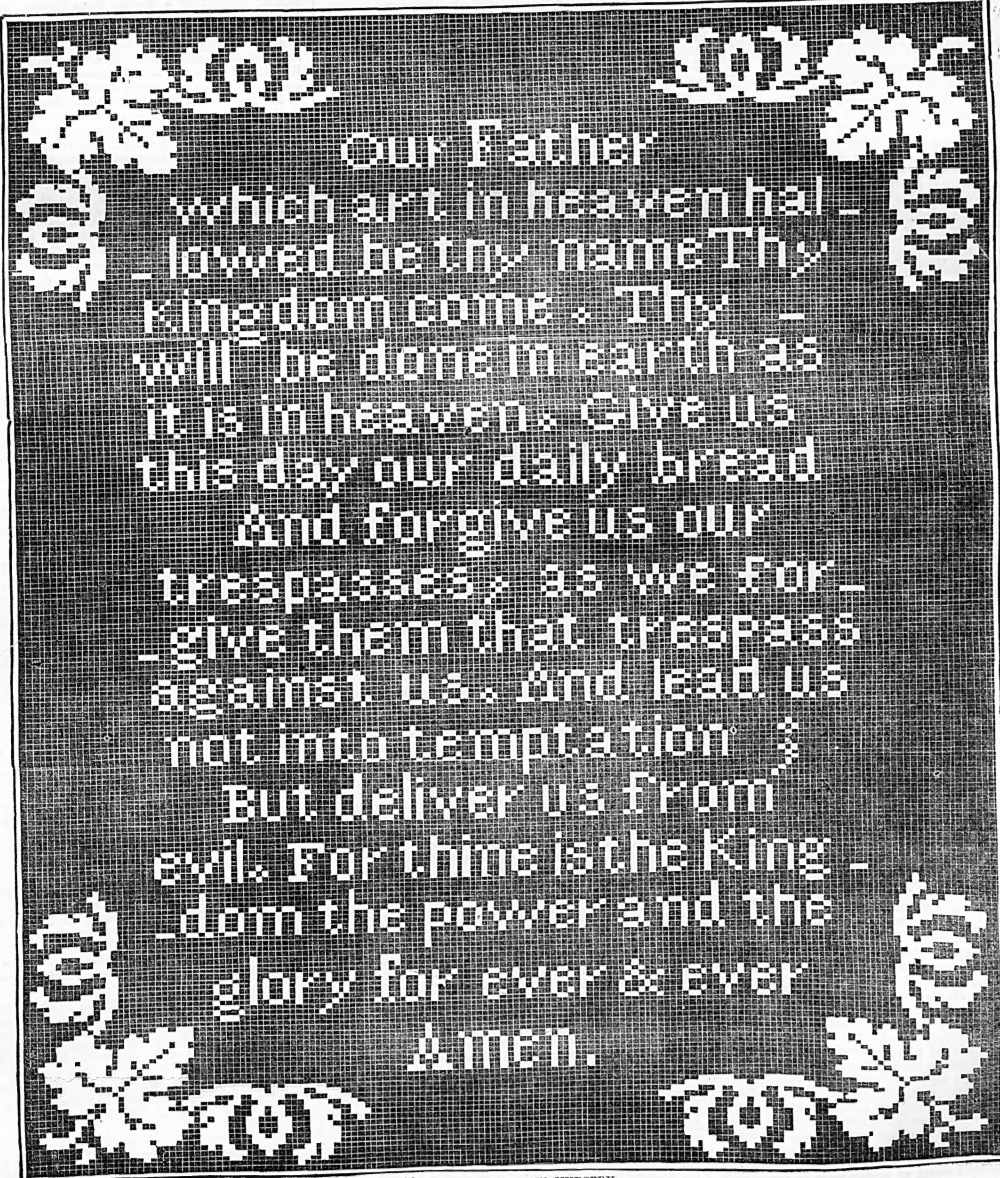


Fig. 10.—TABLET FOR THE NURSERY.

finding—and labour is drudgery, and cares of any kind a terror to the young. The child neither becomes stubborn, or, if timid and loving, is so nervously fearful of being blamed that this very fear insures the dreaded results. Ah, if young mothers could know how many hours of self-reproach the grandmothers pass as they look to the time when their little ones were around them, and see, too late, how many mistakes they made, simply by their own impatience, over-strictness, and want of confidence in their children's good intention and desire to do right, it might save them from much regret, and their children from many temptations. But all must have an experience of their own. When young, we seldom are ready to profit by the experiences of the old, or think them of much more importance than "old wives' fables," but when, after many mistakes, we arrive at middle age, we are able to estimate their value.

Recently the unmarried daughter of a farmer died in the New Kent-road at 104 years of age.



Court and Fashionable News.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN walked and drove in the grounds at Windsor on Tuesday afternoon last week, accompanied by Princess Beatrice; and Her Majesty, with Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, drove out on the Wednesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours, the Princess Marguerite and Princess Blanche of Orleans, and their Royal and Imperial Highnesses Count and Countess d'Eu, visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Prince and Princess Christian came up from Frogmore and met their royal highnesses and Count and Countess d'Eu.

The Queen walked in the grounds on the Wednesday afternoon, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe; and Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went out on Thursday morning. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold also went out.

Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and the Marquis of Lorne, who had arrived at the Castle a few hours previously, dined with the Queen on the Wednesday, and the Duchess and the Marquis also dined with the Queen on Thursday.

On Friday morning the Queen walked in the grounds, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. His Serene Highness the Prince and her Royal Highness the Princess of Teck, and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote arrived at the Castle.

The Queen drove out on Friday afternoon, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough; and Her Majesty visited the Countess of Glarendon on Saturday morning at The Grove, Watford. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Kensington, and proceeded, *via* Willesden Junction, to Watford, and returned to Windsor at two o'clock. The Marquis of Hamilton, the Countess of Gainsborough and Lord Charles Fitzroy, Princess Louise drove out with the Duchess of Roxburghe. Prince Leopold also went out. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, visited the Queen in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Teck and Sir Stafford Northcote left the Castle in the morning. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the Castle.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, his Serene Highness the Prince and her Royal Highness the Princess of Teck, the Duke of Roxburghe, the Hon. Lady Buchanan, and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote dined with the Queen on Friday.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen drove out, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, and Her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Christian attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Chester preached the sermon. Princess Christian visited the Queen. Prince and Princess Christian remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Roxburghe and the Lord Chancellor had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

On Monday morning the Queen drove out, accompanied by Prince Leopold. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice also went out.

The Lord Chancellor left the Castle, and the Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Roxburghe arrived.

The Queen drove out on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. The Countess of Gainsborough was in attendance. Her Majesty's dinner-party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, and the Marquis of Lorne.

On Tuesday morning Princess Louise drove in the grounds. Princess Beatrice also went out. The Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Roxburghe left the Castle, and Lady Waterpark succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting. The Marquis of Hamley, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish, and Colonel Don Plasterford Lord Methuen, Hon. Algernon W. F. Greville, and Lord Charles Fitzroy as Lord Groom, and Equerry in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey and Lieut.-Colonel Ellis, arrived in London on Saturday from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace.

Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and attended by the suite, is expected to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne about the 20th instant, and not on the 16th, as was at first expected.

The number of invitations to the nobility to be present at the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne will be very much larger than was originally intended, and the ceremony will not, therefore, be of the private character anticipated.

Although it is not usual for Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to accept presents, an exception has been made (owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case) in reference to a shawl, the work of a blind girl in the Edinburgh Blind Asylum. The same girl has been privileged to do work for Her Most Gracious Majesty.

FOREIGN COURTS.

Count Sandoz, son-in-law of the former and father-in-law of the present Prince Metternich, has, on account of mental affliction, been deprived of the right of administration of his large fortune, to which the Princess Metternich is sole heir. Count Sandoz was once known as the first sportsman of Austria and an excellent shooter of horses.

A telegram from the Hague announces that the Princess Frederick has died at the Palace of Pau.

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia reached Sebastopol, from Livadia, on the 3rd inst. She embarked in the Tiger for Odessa, and arrived there after a short passage, whence she proceeded by rail to the capital on the 5th.

The *Independence Belge* says that the ex-Queen of Spain lately attended a great religious celebration at Caronde, near Geneva, and was very badly received by the crowd. Reproaches were addressed to her on various subjects, but especially on her supposed culpability with regard to the present war, which has so seriously injured the trade and industry of neutral countries, particularly the canton of Geneva. The ex-Queen was loudly accused of having made an arrangement with the Empress, by which her son was to be replaced

on the throne of Spain. Altogether the crowd seems to have expatiated at great length and with considerable acumen on various portions of the Queen's career, which it was no doubt qualified to do, as in Switzerland the very apple-women read the newspapers.

THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Marchioness Townshend gave birth to a daughter on Monday afternoon at the family residence in Dover-street. Mrs. Slidell, the wife of the Hon. John Slidell, formerly accredited to Paris to represent the Confederate Government, died at Brighton on the 6th inst.

We have to announce the death of the Marquis of Headfort which took place on Tuesday morning last week, at Headfort, in the county of Meath, after a very short illness. He was born in 1787, and was consequently in his eighty-fourth year.

By the death of Admiral Michael Quin, a flag officer's service pension is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty. The late Admiral, who was in his eighty-first year, saw considerable active service afloat during his early professional career.

The Hon. George G. Glynn, M.P., has taken the late Marquis of Cholmondeley's residence on Carlton-house-terrace for the remaining term of years.

We are glad to hear that the Duke of Rutland is recovering satisfactorily from the effects of his recent fall.

A wide circle of friends will learn with regret that Lord Hotham died on Monday afternoon, at Sand Dutton, Yorkshire, while on a visit to Mr. Walker, a personal friend of some years' standing, after an illness of only seven days.

Hamstead House, near Newbury, the seat of the Marquis of Donnegall, narrowly escaped total destruction by fire on Monday afternoon. Lord and Lady Donnegall were staying at their town house, but were expected to return to Hamstead-park, and the mansion was accordingly being prepared for their reception. The fire which heats the flue constructed to warm several of the principal apartments was lighted, and nothing unusual occurred until between one and two o'clock, when flames were seen bursting through a flue in the billiard-room. It was, however, got under. A fatal fire seems to hang over the Hamstead seat of the Craven family, several fires having occurred there.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Sir Thomas Pringle, Bart., and his cousin, Miss Louisa Clementina Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Stewart, of Alderston, formerly M.P. for Haddington, and a Lord of the Treasury.

We understand that a marriage is arranged to take place between Captain Alfred Ker, of the 12th Lancers, eldest son of Mr. Ker, of Montacute, Dorset, and Eva, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Bateson.

The marriage of Mr. Trevillian and Miss Vincent, only daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, will take place on the 10th of January.

The statement that a marriage is arranged between the Marquis of Ailsa and the Hon. Gertrude Stuart, the youngest daughter of Lord Blantyre, has been contradicted.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Frederica Emma, Countess Dowager of Lanesborough, relict of the Right Hon. George John Duxbury, fifth Earl of Lanesborough, was proved in the Court, on the 30th ult., under 90,000, personality, by her nephew, the present earl, and her brother, the Rev. Freeman Hatchcock Bishop, M.A. Her ladyship executed her will on July 10, 1868, and died at the family residence, Swithland Hall, Leicestershire, on October 3 last, aged sixty, without issue. Her ladyship has left numerous liberal legacies to her brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives. To her butler, housekeeper, and her own maid, each a legacy of 100*l.*, and legacies to all her other servants—appointing her nephew the residuary legatee.

The will of the Hon. Lady Harriett Bagot was proved in the London Court under 12,000*l.* Her ladyship, who died on October 18 last, was the relict of the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The will of Commander Charles Henry Stirling, R.N., late of Her Majesty's ship *Excoquet*, a passenger on board the merchant ship *City of Boston*, was proved in London under 12,000*l.* personality.

The will of Mr. Thomas Thornton, of Old Swan-wharf and Brixton, was proved under 900,000*l.* personality, besides freehold estates. The latter he has left to his sons Robert and Richard, and son-in-law Bernard B. Hodson. He leaves 20,000*l.* funded property to each of two younger sons, and the residue of his property equally between his two eldest sons and his daughter, Margaret Hodson.

A rare piece of good fortune has lately befallen an old lady living at Bosham in West Sussex, and who was known to the inhabitants of that place as "Madame Idle," the title of Madame being bestowed upon her from the fact that she had spent part of her life at Paris. She lived upon a small income, that placed her just above the seafaring population from whom she sprang and amidst whom she lived. A short time ago she received a letter, which not being able to read herself, she took with her on her next visit to the neighbouring city of Chichester, and asked one of the tradespeople, with whom she dealt, to decipher it for her. He did so, and found it was a letter from the solicitor of the late Marquis of Hertford, who died a short time ago at Paris, to the effect that his lordship had left her by his will an annuity of 8,000*l.* a year! She has since come into the receipt of this handsome provision for life, and has provided out of it for her relatives, who were in a humble position of life.

Martin F. Tupper, the well-known author of "Proverbial Philosophy," having composed some verses—rather weaker than his usual style, by the way—on the fall of Metz, sent a copy to "The Red Prince," who replied with a letter illustrating his kindly feeling towards the fallen foe. We print it verbatim:—"Orleans, December 8, 1870.—Sir,—I beg to thank you much for the beautiful verses on the capitulation of Metz which you have sent to me. They are the more welcome as they recognise not only the bravery of the troops with whom I was connected, but also their Christian and kindly bearing to a gallant though fallen foe. It is a pleasure to me to perceive that a writer of your reputation and renown has recognised this fact, and has recorded it in verses, the beauty of which will guarantee their transmission to posterity.—Yours truly, FREDERICK CHARLES, Prince of Prussia, Field-Marshal.—Martin Tupper. Esq."

WAR MAPS.—One of the best war maps published is that presented, through the medium of the grocers, by the manufacturers of the Glenfield Starch, to all purchasers of that popular article. Grocers may have them by applying direct.

LADIES AND THE WAR.

A BAZAAR in aid of the Refugees' Benevolent Fund, opened on Monday, was inaugurated under distinguished patronage. Among the many visitors present during the morning were: Her Royal Highness the Countess of Paris, her Royal Highness the Princess Marguerite of Orleans, the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess Newburgh, Lady Alice Peel, the Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the Hon. Mrs. Warren Vernon, the Lady Lucy Kerr, Mrs. Hungerford Pollen, Miss Rolston Sheldon, &c. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a considerable number assembled in the comfortable room so well fitted up by the proprietors of the Baker-street Bazaar, at their own sole charge, as a contribution to the fund.

LETTER FROM THE PRINCESS ALICE.—The honorary secretaries of the Manchester Ladies' Committee for Aid to the Sick and Wounded have just received an autograph letter from the Princess Alice, acknowledging the receipt of the goods which were transmitted from Manchester last October for the purpose of furnishing aid to the wards in the Alice Cross Hospital, at Darmstadt, and which is now called the Manchester Ward. The following is a translation of the letter:—"Darmstadt, Nov. 30, 1870. To the Manchester Committee for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—The Committee of the Alice Ladies' Union, Darmstadt, feels itself constrained to express to the Committee in Manchester its heartfelt thanks for the generous and very useful gifts sent by them. By the aid of these the Alice Hospital established by the English committee, and so ably directed by Dr. Mayo, has been enabled to add to the institution a new ward completely fitted up. Not only are the sick sincerely grateful for the benefits conferred upon them, but public opinion has been expressed in various quarters in recognition of the excellence of the English gifts, and it gives the greatest possible pleasure to the President of the Union to receive from her native land this token of active benevolence.—On behalf of the Central Committee of the Alice Ladies' Committee, ALICE, President, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland."

A FRENCH HEROINE.—Some of the French papers give a flaming account of a heroine from Colmar, who is said to command a corps of freshshooters in the Vosges. The daughter of an old Guardsman, she lost her mother early, lived from young as a boy, worked in the field with horses, and shunned all feminine tasks. She was taught by some nuns at Rappeltweiler, and was to have become a novice, but became governess to a Polish count's family, and on the breaking out of the last Polish Revolution, being then nineteen, acted in man's dress as lieutenant at the head of some husars. Being wounded, she was admitted into a convent at Warsaw, and protected by Bishop Felinski. On returning to France she became cashier in a shop, and managed the foreign correspondence, but owing to a complaint in the chest again assumed male attire, and was appointed post-office clerk at Lamotte. There she collected a band of volunteers, and is carrying on guerrilla warfare. This is the French account, but as similar stories have turned out to be apocryphal, it must be received with caution, though a German letter from Alsace quotes it without any expression of incredulity.

According to a letter from Versailles, the Prussian Government intend to purchase the grounds on which were fought the battles of Weissenburg, Kehlbrunn, Wertheim, Beaumont, Gravelotte, Pont-a-Mousson, Bazailles and Sedan, and where German soldiers are buried; these grounds all belonging to private landowners.

The Duc de Luynes, who fell in the recent fight, was captain in a battalion of Mobiles. He was heading his company in a charge when a shell carried away half his breast, killing him on the spot. He was only thirty years of age. He served formerly in the Pontifical *Zouaves*, returned to France, and married the daughter of the Duke of Bisaccia. He was killed on the third anniversary of his wedding day. His youngest child is only six weeks old.

A Leipzig speculator has bought fifty hundredweight of shell splinters at Strasburg, for the manufacture of commemorative medals.

A Prussian general passing through Neuville-sur-Yonne having caused four National Guards taken without arms to be shot, the Tours Delegation deliberated what steps were to be taken. It was decided to send an energetic protest to the neutral powers. Another circular containing a list of objects found in the waggon captured at Vernon by the Mobiles is about to be sent to the neutral powers, to prove that the enemy is driving a shameful trade of plunder. Among the stolen objects was a heap of children's playthings, dolls, marionettes, round games, marbles, tops, &c.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"An English lady, whose name is to remain unknown, having offered a costly memento, consisting of a large gold cross and necklace, to the wife, mother, or other connexion of the Prussian officer who should capture the first hostile gun, has sent it to Count Munster, it having been shown that Lieutenant Brandenburg, of the 46th Lower Silesian Grenadiers, captured the first gun at Wertheim. The Count will hand it over to the Crown Princess, and beg her to present it to the mother of the still unmarried lieutenant, who lives at Ridesheim. The cross bears an English inscription, stating the circumstances under which it was presented."

The *Paris Journal* states that one result of the action before Champigny on December 1 was to add five days' supply to the stores of fresh meat in the capital, from 1,000 to 1,500 wounded and dead horses having been found in the lines carried by the Paris troops, while their own loss of horses did not exceed 300 or 400. The flesh of all these animals was to be distributed among the various butchers of the capital.

General Garibaldi (according to a rumour from Florence) has resigned his command in the French Army of the Vosges, as he is about to return to Italy, on the ground that his co-operation has not been received with goodwill by the French population.

M. Richard Wallace, who inherited the wealth of the late Marquis of Hertford, has given to the city of Paris 200,000*fr.* for firing for the poor. He lately gave 300,000*fr.* for an ambulance.

The younger Count Sackenoff (brother to the Crown Prince's aide-de-camp), of the Duke of Weimar's Regiment, was killed before Orleans. He was wounded at Wertheim, and had only just returned to his regiment.

General Notes of the Week.

LIVERPOOL man named Frederick Duckett has died from the effects of a dog's bite.

At the London police-courts attention has been called to the fact that there are in circulation a large number of counterfeit sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which are manufactured in America.

Mrs. Applegarth (wife of Mr. Robert Applegarth, who recently contacted Lambeth in connection with the London School Board) died in childbirth on Friday night, leaving five children. Much sympathy is being expressed towards Mr. Applegarth and his family.

HINT TO THE CHARITABLE.—The two Hon. Secretaries of the "Royal School for Officers' Daughters" have resigned, and in their own justification have published a letter alleging wasteful expenditure at the school at Bath, from which it appears the education of each girl costs, direct and indirect, not less than 80*l.* per annum. Surely there is need of some reform here.

ANOTHER FEARFUL RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Monday evening, shortly after six o'clock, a number of wagons ran down the incline from Barnesley-station into a passenger train from Sheffield, breaking the guard's van and two carriages. Fourteen passengers are dead, and about twenty seriously injured, some of whom are not expected to recover.

THE OAKS COLLIERY.—After a lapse of four years the new colliery at Staifoot and the old workings at the Oaks Colliery, which were being worked when the explosion took place in 1866, have been joined. The two collieries were connected by a drift leading from the new pit into the low level on Saturday morning, and several bodies have been recovered.

PERSECUTION IN 1870.—The Rev. Edward White, of Kentish-town, writes to the *Nonconformist* soliciting help for a lady who has been reduced from a good position as the mistress of a ladies' school to absolute want, in consequence of the outcry raised against her by the sect to which she belonged for having, as it was supposed, abandoned the orthodox view of future punishment.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A general court of the governors of the Female Orphan Asylum was held on Monday at the London Tavern. Mr. L. Wheeler, the treasurer, who presided, congratulated the meeting on the steady prosperity of the institution, and on the educational progress of the children both in elementary education and in their special training for governesses and domestic service. Ten children were elected on Monday from a list of twenty-six candidates.

A CHARITABLE LADY.—The will of Miss Baker, of Redhill, Stourbridge, has been proved with personality under 7,000*l.* After making some small bequests, she leaves the whole of her estate to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, directing that the same shall be invested and the income divided into annuities for governesses of 20*l.* each, to be called "Miss Baker's Annuities." The right of nomination is given to the trustees for their lifetime, and afterwards to the institution.

GAROTTING WOMEN.—An attempt was made to garotte a woman named Mrs. Allen, newsagent, in Preston, on Monday morning. Shortly before seven o'clock, while going along a street, a man crossed over to her, seized her round the neck, and attempted to strangle her. She screamed and he ran away. A young woman living in Preston was proceeding to her work the same morning when she was attacked by some men, robbed, and stripped of all her clothing except her petticoat.

A STREET PREACHER AND HIS TWO WIVES.—An awkward claim was made upon a street preacher on Sunday afternoon. While exhorting a large audience in an animated strain, two women came to the front, and each claimed him as her runaway husband. The preacher indignantly denied all knowledge of them, but, fearing chastisement from the people, who were greatly excited, took to his heels on the first opportunity and effected his escape.

A JUDGE ON THE DIVORCE COURT.—During an action in the Dublin courts on Saturday Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said that the decision had been made by the Divorce Court, he hoped no Parliament would ever inflict upon Ireland the injury of such a court. "We don't want it. We have no necessity for it; and I believe I speak the truth when I say that five-sixths of the population—I do not allude to any particular Church, but speak equally of Protestants and Catholics—believe that the tie of matrimony can only be dissolved by the hand and ministry of death."

MISS GARRETT AS CHAIRMAN.—We hear it rumoured that, if the usual custom followed, Miss Garrett, as having received a larger number of votes than any of the other members of the Board, will be entitled by courtesy to take the chair at the first meeting of the Board before the president is elected. A good deal of curiosity has been expressed as to whether Miss Garrett will take the chair or not. We are sure that, whatever she decides to do, her action in the matter will be governed by that perfect dignity, straightforwardness, and womanliness which have always been among her distinguishing characteristics.

THE "COLD SHOTLER."—If we may place faith in a statement of the *Survey Comet*, it is really time that the 800 poor children at Anerley pauper school should have one or two hot meat dinners. The question of diet was under examination the other day, and the superintendent "could not fix on any day within the present year when hot meat had been served up." The cost of the children is about 22*l.* a year each, and the guardians think that this sum might now and then buy a plain hot dinner. We should have thought so too, had the statement been correct, but the managers now state that the cold dinners apply only to Sundays.

ANOTHER FATAL CASE OF BABY-FARMING.—An inquest has just been held at Hammersmith, touching the death of an infant named Edith Reynolds. Mary Ann Reynolds, the mother of the child, was examined, and her evidence went to show that since October last, Mrs. Buchanan had had charge of the child, for which 5*l.* a week was paid. Mrs. Buchanan was sworn, after receiving a caution, and said she got her living by taking in mangle. She had had the charge of the deceased since the 8th of October last. The deceased had not had good health, and had been suffering from fits. She fed the child on milk and Bath cakes. Mr. B. E. Spaul, surgeon, said he saw the deceased several weeks ago. It then appeared to be suffering from irritation of the brain and debility. He did not hear anything more of the child until about a fortnight afterwards, when a messenger came for him. He called, and complained to Mrs. Buchanan for sending for him, as she had not paid him for his former attendance. He heard nothing more until Monday last. He had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found the body emaciated. The cause of the death was inanition—in his opinion from deficiency of

food. The contents of the whole of the bowels contained only one tablespoonful of fluid. The jury, after a deliberation of an hour and a half, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Charlotte Buchanan.

SUICIDE OF A LADY AT NIAGARA.—On the 19th November, a lady, arrived from the West, put up at the Spencer House, Niagara Falls. On Sunday morning she took breakfast, and inquired the way to the Falls. She went to Goat Island Bridge, which is a distance of about fifty yards from the edge of the American Falls, climbed up the railing on the bridge, and jumped off before any assistance could reach her. From letters written by her it is ascertained that she had come from Chicago for this purpose. She had been for years more or less mentally diseased, but had escaped the watch kept upon her, and proceeded instantly to Niagara.

MISTRESS AND MAID.—At the Hammersmith Police-court, on Saturday, a maid-servant summoned her mistress on a charge of assault. The complainant, who was in the service of the defendant as housemaid, was ordered upon some duty which she interpreted as "cook's work," and refused to do it. It could be mentioned that at this time the family was without a cook. The housemaid avowed that her mistress, irritated at her reply, "slapped her face," but this was doubted by the magistrate, who, in dismissing the summons, told the complainant that as long as she remained in service she was bound to obey the lawful orders of her employer, although she might have been engaged for a particular purpose.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The third annual report of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, recently published, shows some remarkable results. *Inter alia*, from the list of petitions praying for the extension of the electoral franchise to women and in favour of the Women's Disabilities Relief Bill, we find that during the last Session of Parliament 180 petitions, containing 2,300 signatures, were presented in favour of the former measure, and 441 petitions, having appended to them no less than 131,361 signatures, in favour of the latter.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—We learn by telegraph that the daughter of a shopkeeper, named Tulman, residing at Enniskillen, who some weeks since was forcibly carried away by two women who placed her in a carriage, and drove off with her, has been traced to a Roman Catholic convent in Dublin. Her father, who is an Orangeman, has caused her to be placed under the care of the Rector of Swanlinbar. It is stated that a police-constable and his daughter were concerned in the abduction, and that the matter will give rise to legal proceedings.

THE BALLOON IN THE CHANNEL.—More letters bearing the Paris post mark, and conveying the intimation that they are by "Edison's Post," have been washed ashore near the Lizard. Mr. Cox, the postmaster at Falmouth, in accordance with instructions from the Postmaster-General, proceeded to Cadgwith and obtained whatever letters were there that had been washed ashore. The letters, some of which were addressed to places in England, but the majority bearing French addresses, were carefully dried and despatched by rail to the General Post-office, London, whence they were sent to France free of charge. Altogether Mr. Cox has received 1,500 letters.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF A FEMALE IN THE THAMES.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Carter, the Surrey coroner, held an inquiry at the Henry VIII., High-street, Lambeth, respecting the death of a female, unknown, found in the river on Sunday last at the steps at Waterloo-bridge. The body was respectfully attired, and was that of a female of a respectable class. Her age was about twenty-five. There were no marks of violence, and is 3*l.* in the pit of the stomach. She was five feet two inches of dark complexion, with long dark hair. The body was dressed in a black alpaca dress, black jacket, black bonnet, trimmed with crape, brown stuff petticoat and crinoline, and flannel petticoat. The under-linen was marked with the letter O in red cotton. The body had apparently been in the water only a few days. In the absence of any evidence as to how the deceased came into the water, the jury returned an open verdict of "Found drowned."

SINGULAR FATALITY IN A FAMILY.—On Saturday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Martha Newman, aged forty-six, a widow lady and keeper of a private boarding-house, 187, Buckingham Palace-road. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased died on Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, the deceased, leaving her son in the parlour, went to an upper room for the purpose of making up a bed. Her son shortly after, having occasion to go upstairs into his room, found his mother in a sitting posture by the side of the bed, with a pillow in her hands, and quite dead. A medical man was at once sent for. The result of a *post-mortem* examination showed that the deceased had been instantaneously killed from the rupture of an artery on the brain, producing apoplexy. It was stated during the inquiry that both the husband and the eldest son of the deceased had died from apoplexy from a similar cause, and that inquests had also been held on their bodies. A verdict of "Natural death" was recorded.

DETERMINED TO MARRY.—A strange case of bigamy has been tried at the Old Bailey. The prisoner, a good-looking woman, named Fanny Reeve, only twenty-six years of age, was married to Reeve in 1863, and in 1867 she contracted another marriage with a gentleman named Blackmore. For this she was tried in June, 1868, at the Central Criminal Court, convicted, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. This severed her connexion with Blackmore, and in June last she was married again to a gentleman named Wood. Her defence now was that she believed Reeve to be dead. No evidence on this point, however, was forthcoming, and she was found guilty. It was stated in court that she had also married in the previous year a person named Mills. She was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour; and judging by the past, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that, after regaining her liberty once more, she will look out for a fifth husband.

AN EXTORTIONATE CABMAN AND A FRENCH LADY.—William Edwards, a cab-driver, No. 10,347, was charged on a summons for that he did take of and from Miss Maria Serione the sum of 2*l.* 6*l.* more than the proper cab fare allowed by law for the hire of his carriage. Miss Serione stated, through an interpreter, that she was staying at the residence of Lord Dudley and Ward, in Park-lane. On Sunday week she left his lordship's house and walked to the Piccadilly end of the lane, where she hired the defendant, who drove her to No. 6, Maude-grove, Fulham-road. The defendant then asked for 4*l.*, and she paid him. The gentleman she had called upon found out that she was a French woman in question, interceded on behalf of the defendant, who had a wife and large family.—Mr. Woolrych said he had nothing to do with his wife or family; he was an extortionate vagabond, who had imposed upon a young foreign lady, unaccustomed to the usages of this country, in a very gross manner. He ordered him to refund the half-crown, pay a

penalty of 20*l.*, and costs, or go to prison for twenty-one days. He was locked up in default.

THE CHEESEMONSTER'S FORTUNE.—In the Court of Probate and Divorce the case of Grimston v. Timms has been heard. The testator, John Hatley, a cheese factor in High-street, St. Giles's, amassed a fortune of 120,000*l.* About three weeks before his death he made his will, leaving his property to his housekeeper, who immediately after his death married Dr. Timms, the medical attendant. That will was set aside on the ground of the insanity of the testator at the time it was made, and the marriage shared the same fate. A previous will of 1861 was proved, and Lord Penzance pronounced for it accordingly.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL.—A girl, named Clara Ramme, was found by her master, Mr. Morley, of Clifton-road East, St. John's-wood, lying dead in her room on Tuesday morning last week. At an inquest held on the body by Dr. Lankester on Saturday, it was proved that she had destroyed herself by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid, which had been used in the house as a disinfectant. She had recently been in bad health, and had been very strange in her manner. The Coroner said that he had never previously held an inquest on a person that had died from the effects of carbolic acid. The jury found a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind."

A TRYING CASE.—At Worship-street, a poor woman living in Hackney was summoned for a cab fare. It appeared that having taken a wrong train from Broad-street terminus, she found herself late at night at Camden-town, instead of at Hackney, and, as the only means of getting home, she took a cab. On arriving there, however, she found that her husband was out, and as she had no money herself, the cabman was obliged to go away without her. He then took out a summons, but in the interim her husband died, leaving her in great distress. This she stated to the magistrate, expressing, however, an intention to pay the money when possible, and the summons was adjourned. Since then, in order to clear off the debt, the assistants at a firm in Oxford-street, having read a newspaper report of the case, subscribed 5*l.* between them, and the magistrate requested the receipt of the money to be produced.

THE "MARY HALL" CASE.—Mary Hall was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday of conspiring to palm off upon Mr. Loe as his own child of a woman named Farrant. The prisoner was also charged with administering a certain narcotic drug to the child with intent to do it grievous bodily harm, but in this she was acquitted. Promissory notes and I O U's from ladies of various rank were found upon the prisoner; and in an old hat in a cupboard in the garden were found scrips and bonds for upwards of 800*l.* Mr. Commissioner Kerr sentenced her to two years' hard labour, and ordered that she should pay the costs of the prosecution; but subsequently finding that a recent Act did not allow the court to require the expenses of prosecution to be paid out of the prisoner's property in the case of a misdemeanour, he added a fine of 100*l.* to the sentence of two years' hard labour, the imprisonment to be continued until the fine was paid.

THE WAR AND THE SILK TRADE.—Messrs. W. C. Jay and Co., of Regent-street—a firm known not only to every fair resident in London, but throughout England, and, indeed, we might almost say Europe—have just invited our inspection of one of the largest stocks of French silks that were perhaps ever brought together in one establishment. The selection is not only the largest and most excellent also that we have seen, but the circumstances under which it has come into Messrs. Jay's hands enable them to offer the goods at unusually low prices. Lyons being threatened by the Germans, the great silk manufacturers of the city determined to realize at all hazards their largest stock of French silks that were perhaps ever brought together in one establishment. The selection is not only the largest and most excellent also that we have seen, but the circumstances under which it has come into Messrs. Jay's hands enable them to offer the goods at unusually low prices. 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WOMAN'S PROGRESS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

(We shall be glad to receive from Correspondents, particularly from our numerous friends abroad, information of all kinds bearing upon the intellectual, social, and material progress of Woman.—Ed. L. O. P.)

LORD LYTTELTON, last week, distributed the certificates and prizes to the students successfully competing in the Oxford Local Examinations for the metropolis. The general results were spoken of as gratifying, and in the course of his address the noble lord congratulated the friends of education that for the first time the lists included girls and young women.

It is gratifying to note that in India, as in England, woman is advancing with rapid strides; in the former country she has some lost ground to recover, but there can be little doubt that ere many years have passed she will not be far behind her English sister. Hindoo ladies are actually getting the gentlemen of their families to teach reading and writing. From the papers relating to education in India, lately issued, we learn that Mr. Porter, Inspector of the North-east Division, has received a hopeful statement from his Deputy Inspector with regard to female education in Bengal. Speaking of the progress of the movement in Bograh, the Deputy Inspector writes thus: "The zennas system of teaching is now being carried on more extensively than heretofore, and the notions which the people have been accustomed to entertain in respect of female education are rapidly giving way before the general spread of education. This happy state of things is in a great measure due to the exertions of my pundits, who are ever ready to do their very best to procure the means of female education. It is no exaggeration to say that in almost every village where there is a school many a Hindoo lady of respectable family has commenced reading and writing. I will particularly notice the village of Adomdighy, where the Gossains, the Sandhys, and the Chowdhories are privately teaching their wives and sisters to read and write. These facts (adds the Deputy Inspector) are significant, and tend to show that feelings of antagonism towards female education have almost disappeared."

At least three ladies accompany the British observing expeditions in connection with the forthcoming eclipse of the sun on the 22nd of this month. We notice that Professor Newcombe is accompanied by Mrs. Newcombe; but we do not know whether she will have any scientific work to do other than to observe the eclipse of the sun from the Sicilian expedition, are to be employed in spectroscopic observations—Mrs. Lockyer, as assistant to her husband; and Mrs. Bowen, as assistant to Professor Roscoe. We are glad to notice this. It is not the first time that women have been employed in astronomical works—as witness the labours of Mrs. Herschel; and we trust that Mrs. Lockyer and Mrs. Bowen, in the accuracy and value of their observations, will be found worthy to tread in the steps of their eminent predecessors.

Some of the ladies who are students at the College at Hitchin are at present at Cambridge for the Little-Go. Not being members of the University, they are not admitted to the examination; but, like everybody else, they can obtain the papers after they have been given out in the Senate House, and the Examiners have consented to look over their answers privately.

LORD LYTTELTON AND MIDDLE-CLASS FEMALE EDUCATION.—On Monday night a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held at the Vestry-hall, King's-road, for the purpose of establishing an institution for the secondary instruction of girls. Lord Lytton presided. The noble chairman, in stating more fully the object of the meeting, said to provide for the want of good and cheap education for the girls of the lower middle classes in the district of Camden-town, a body of trustees had been formed who had arranged with Miss Buss to acquire the property now held by her in the North London Collegiate School, Camden-street, and had also taken large and commodious premises recently erected in the Camden-road, opposite the Midland Station. Adverting to the subject generally of female education, his lordship observed that it was a great disgrace in the history of this country that all the great endowments of education now under the control of the commission of which he happened to be the head, should for the last two or three centuries have been monopolised by boys, without any advantage whatever to girls. He had very great sympathy with

those who had believed a considerable change was imperatively called for in the education of girls, but he could not go with those who said that the evidence afforded by the institutions of America and some other countries proved that the mental capacity for all branches of intellectual power was the same in both sexes. Still, he could not resist the appeal of the advocates of female progress in this country, who prosecuted their cause with great ability and no less pertinacity, that the experiment should be fairly tried to see whether in reality girls were as well fitted as boys in after life, if their early training was assimilated the one to the other, for the many intellectual branches of occupation in this country. Certainly there was some tendency in the public mind towards that opinion, as was amply proved by the remarkable result which attended the recent elections for the London School Board. Having reiterated his desire not to be understood as going beyond the tentative or experimental stage in speaking on the subject of female education, his lordship introduced the Rev. A. W. Thorold, vicar of St. Pancras, who moved a resolution affirming the sparsity of educational provision for girls. Dr. Garvey seconded the resolution. This and other resolutions carrying out the object of the meeting, were spoken to by Dr. Storer, the Rev. C. Lee, and other gentlemen, and carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

The Cambridge local examinations commenced all over the country on Monday. In fifteen of the places the examination is for girls as well as boys, and in one (Birmingham) for girls only. The whole number, boys and girls together, under examination is 2,600. Forty-two gentlemen are engaged in directing the examinations at the several centres, and thirty-two will be employed in looking over the answers.

A girl, whose eighteenth anniversary occurred only on the 1st of iron, laid a burglar low a few nights ago with a flat iron. If every girl in the land possessed the nerve and the muscle of this sister, the protectors would not be needed.

A correspondent of the American *Country Gentleman* says he has under his care two invalid ladies. "One has been paralysed on the right side for nearly three years, and has been utterly helpless most of that time. Her vision has been very imperfect; her knowledge of past events has utterly departed from her; recently she appears to be recovering her recollection, and can count with tolerable accuracy as high as twenty." He attributes her prostration entirely to the use of a popular hair restorer. "The other case is not so bad, but had enough. For the past year, her eyes have been an occasion of constant torture. The retina has become so sensitive to the light as to make a dark room indispensable. Wheels of burning flame revolve constantly before her eyes, attended with lightning-like flashes, which are terrible to bear. [She is another victim to the poisonous lead contained in the same popular nostrum.]"

"A lady wishes to recommend her late barnmaid as thoroughly trustworthy." So runs an advertisement in a London morning contemporary. What can a lady want with a barnmaid? That a gentleman may be inclined for such an acquisition we know from the recent case of a county magistrate who promised marriage to a young person of that class, and had to pay twelve hundred pounds for not keeping his word. But a lady!—can it be that certain aspersions cast upon society are more than true, that everybody is drinking too much, and that a lady has become a necessary part of a well-regulated establishment? We have not met with so odd an announcement since one in the same paper, setting forth that "a young gentleman giving up housekeeping wishes to recommend a lady's maid."

Mr. James Barrett, *Chemist, Birmingham*, writes, June 3rd, 1869: "Your Pain Killer is gaining many friends in this section. Among the many cures effected by it which have come under my notice, I may mention the case of a lady, who, after suffering long with neuralgia, and trying many reputed remedies without benefit, was at length cured, and that almost instantly, with the first application of your Pain Killer."—Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR SCOUR, CONFIDENCE.—These much and deservedly esteemed Pills are peculiarly well adapted for meeting and successfully resisting all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or bowels. They remove the acidity, which produces flatulency, heartburn, distension, and diarrhoea. They cleanse, regulate, and strengthen every organ necessary for digestion. They exercise more especially the most salutary influence over the liver and the bile. In nausea, sick headache, restlessness, tremors, and all the long list of nervous complaints, Holloway's Pills are deemed specifics, and have completely won the public confidence. In mental and bodily debility these Pills strike at the root of the evil by purifying the system of circulating blood, which, thus improved, gives tone to the entire system.

Curious Hints about Women.

A MRS. G. CROSBY is one of the new constables of Decatur, U.S. She is said to have a very taking way.

Mrs. Phoebe Moses, of Gustavus, Ohio, now in her eightieth year, has manufactured on a hand-loom 975 yards of carpet, flannels, blankets, table linen, &c., since 1842, the greatest portion of her work being on carpets, of which she has woven 5,126 yards. The old lady moved from Hartland, Connecticut, in 1815, and has resided since that time in Gustavus. She is hale and hearty, and seems to be good for many years yet.

Mary A. Stinebaugh, who graduated from Oberlin College in 1865, and who has lately become somewhat noted as a Methodist preacher, was married a couple of Sundays ago at Palermo to the Rev. Henry J. Bradford, a Methodist minister. Just before the marriage ceremony Miss Stinebaugh preached before the Conference, which was in session at Palermo, after which she stepped from the pulpit to the altar, when the marriage ceremony was performed.

A party of twelve young ladies in Albany, U.S., have formed themselves into a brass band. They are under the instructions of a careful teacher, and hope to appear in public during the coming fall. Their uniform will be somewhat after the Zouave style, only that the material will be of the Highland plaid for winter wear, with a heavier hat and feather, similar to a lady's riding hat.

A novel idea is proposed by a writer in a recent number of a foreign ladies' journal. It is no less than the establishment of "training colleges," wherein intelligent young women may be taught to rear infants according to the latest lights of medical and social science.

A distinguished lawyer some time ago told us that a young Irish girl had called upon him to institute a suit for breach of promise against the man who had jilted her. They had had a quarrel, and in this quarrel her lover struck her. "What did he strike you with?" interrogated our friend—"his hand." "His foot," she replied. "His foot?" demanded the lawyer; "did he not strike it at you?" "No, sir; his fut was in it!" she replied. "Oh! then he kicked you?" "Yes sir." "And would you marry a man who, before marriage, would kick you?" "Faith and I wud, sir; for it's the disgrace of a girl not till be married!"

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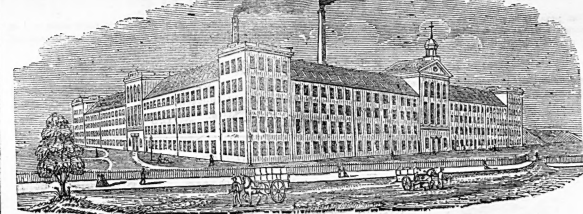
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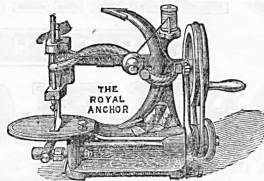
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